

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Twenty Pages

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1926—VOL. XVIII, NO. 195

ATLANTIC EDITION

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CANADA SUFFERS AS A RESULT OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC

International Smuggler Handles Huge Quantities of Contraband Goods

GOVERNMENT FALLS FOLLOWING INQUIRY

Customs Investigation Showed Canadian Officials Lukewarm Over Runrumming

Because of the persistence with which the uets in the United States have put forward the system of liquor control in certain provinces in Canada as a model, The Christian Science Monitor recently sent a staff correspondent to the border to make an investigation of conditions there. The result of his investigation appears in a series of articles, of which the following is the fifth.

OTTAWA (Staff Correspondence)—Many powerful business interests in Canada are demanding that the Dominion Government take more active steps in suppressing the smuggling of liquor from Canadian breweries and distilleries into the United States. Following the exposure of widespread demoralization in the Canadian Customs Service as revealed by the Special Parliamentary Committee investigating the Department of Customs and Excise, business interests declare that the failure to take energetic action to stop whisky-running into the United States has encouraged smugglers on the boundary to bring back into Canada great quantities of contraband merchandise. It has been estimated that as much as \$5,000,000 worth of silk goods are being smuggled from the United States into Canada annually, while the total smuggled goods brought into the Dominion have been set as high as \$50,000,000 by some estimates.

Roderick Percy Sparks, Ottawa manufacturer, former president of the Canadian Association of Garment Manufacturers, and head of the Commercial Protective Association, is one executive who traces a direct connection between failures in the Canadian Customs Service and the Dominion's alleged "hands off" policy toward the enormous smuggling operations carried on by Canadian liquor distilleries into the United States.

Caused Government's Downfall

The revelations of the parliamentary committee investigating the Canadian Customs Service have just been published. So startling were they that the Mackenzie King Ministry was brought to defeat as a result of the demoralization shown to exist along the border, and alleged to exist even among certain high officials. It is the growing sentiment in Canada, voiced by Mr. Sparks and many Canadian newspapers, that this state of affairs is the logical outgrowth of the lowered moral tone implicit in permitting Canadian distilleries to send liquor across into the United States. It is well known that for some years officials have winked at the violations of the United States dry law which had their beginning on Canadian soil. Mr. Sparks now points out that Canada has suddenly found the "chicks come home to roost," with the local markets inundated with "return loads" of smuggled silks, garments, radio parts, stolen automobiles and other dutiable articles, which are being sold in Canada to the detriment of law-abiding Canadian firms and in some cases driving them to bankruptcy.

"The international smuggler does not confine himself to carrying liquor from Canada to the United

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DEAN BRIGGS

beloved of all Harvard men, has an able Boswell in Rollo Walter Brown. His book recounting the achievements of the great educator will be reviewed by W. A. Neilson, president of Smith College.

TOMORROW'S MONITOR

Book Page

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

DETROIT TO HAVE OFFICE BUILDING WITH 85 FLOORS

Book Tower Is Said to Be World's Highest—Gothic Style Architecture

DETROIT (Special Correspondence)—This city, recognized as the world's leading motor center, is reaching out for supremacy in new directions in the starting of construction of another Book Tower, an architectural marvel which will rise 873 feet in the air and take rank as the world's tallest building. Old landmarks are being razed in the Washington Boulevard section, adjoining the present Book Tower, to make way for the new building.

The only structure in the world which exceeds the proposed Book Tower in height is the Eiffel Tower in Paris, 989 feet. The Woolworth Building in New York City is 792 feet high, and at present holds the record. The Metropolitan Life Building, 700 feet; Singer Building, 612 feet; Municipal Building, 580 feet; Bankers Trust Building, 533 feet, are all in New York City.

To Have 85 Floors

Cleveland's new union station, now under construction, will rise 708 feet above the ground and thus will be the world's third largest office building.

J. E. Book Jr. of the Book Brothers, who have been actively identified with the development of many of Detroit's largest building enterprises, is the sponsor of the new Book Tower.

His plans, prepared by Louis and Paul L. Kamper, Detroit architects, provide for a edifice of 85 floors, four of which will be underground. It will have 23 floors more than the Woolworth Building. The main portion will be 43 stories high, with each floor providing 30,000 square feet of space. From that point, the tower, 120 by 125 feet, will continue upward, terminating at the eighty-first story with the largest searchlight in the world. A special structure has been designed for this light which, it is expected, will be visible for 75 miles.

Frontage of 225 Feet

Overshadowing the recent-book edition at Washington Boulevard and Grand River Avenue, this structure will have a frontage of 225 feet on State Street, 120 feet on Washington Boulevard and 180 feet on Park Place. Modern Gothic will be the style of architecture employed. The construction will be of steel and concrete, the exterior of marble and granite combined with light buff brick.

Stores will occupy the exterior space of the first floor, while the interior of the first floor as well as all of the second, third and fourth floors will be set aside for banks and financial houses. The remainder of the building will be used for office purposes.

Mr. Book announced that while no definite time has been set for completion, construction will be pushed rapidly. He also stated that the ultimate cost of the new structure will not be known until it is further along on its way to completion.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Historians Urged Not to Stress Differences Between Nations

Miss Jane Addams Pleads to Anglo-American Conference—"Bias in Historical Writing"

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 16.—An appeal to all historians attending the Anglo-American Conference of Historians here to "make it their task to prepare for the use of schools and colleges histories which will not stress the differences and conflicts between nations, but emphasize the civil and cultural development," has been received from Miss Jane Addams, the noted American sociologist, as president of the Congress of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom now in session in Dublin.

The informal discussion of the message was part of the closing program of the historiographers.

A provocative and original paper by Charles Howard McIlwain, professor of history government at Harvard, occupied the morning session at London University. "What is Bias in history?" asked the speaker, taking the first point of his subject, "Bias in historical writing." It has been assumed, he said, "that a man and sincere conviction in the mind

of the historian must perform lead to his biased treatment of past history, at least when he deals with a question which touches an object of his conviction, especially if it be a political or religious creed or organization.

Question of Historical Detachment

It is taken for granted that on all important matters of the past, especially those vitally affecting disputed questions in the present, the historian, if not biased must be indifferent; that there can be no real historical detachment which is not practical indifference. Is that true? The advocates of partial history dislike a colorless man of no convictions, and others assume that an unbiased historian must be such.

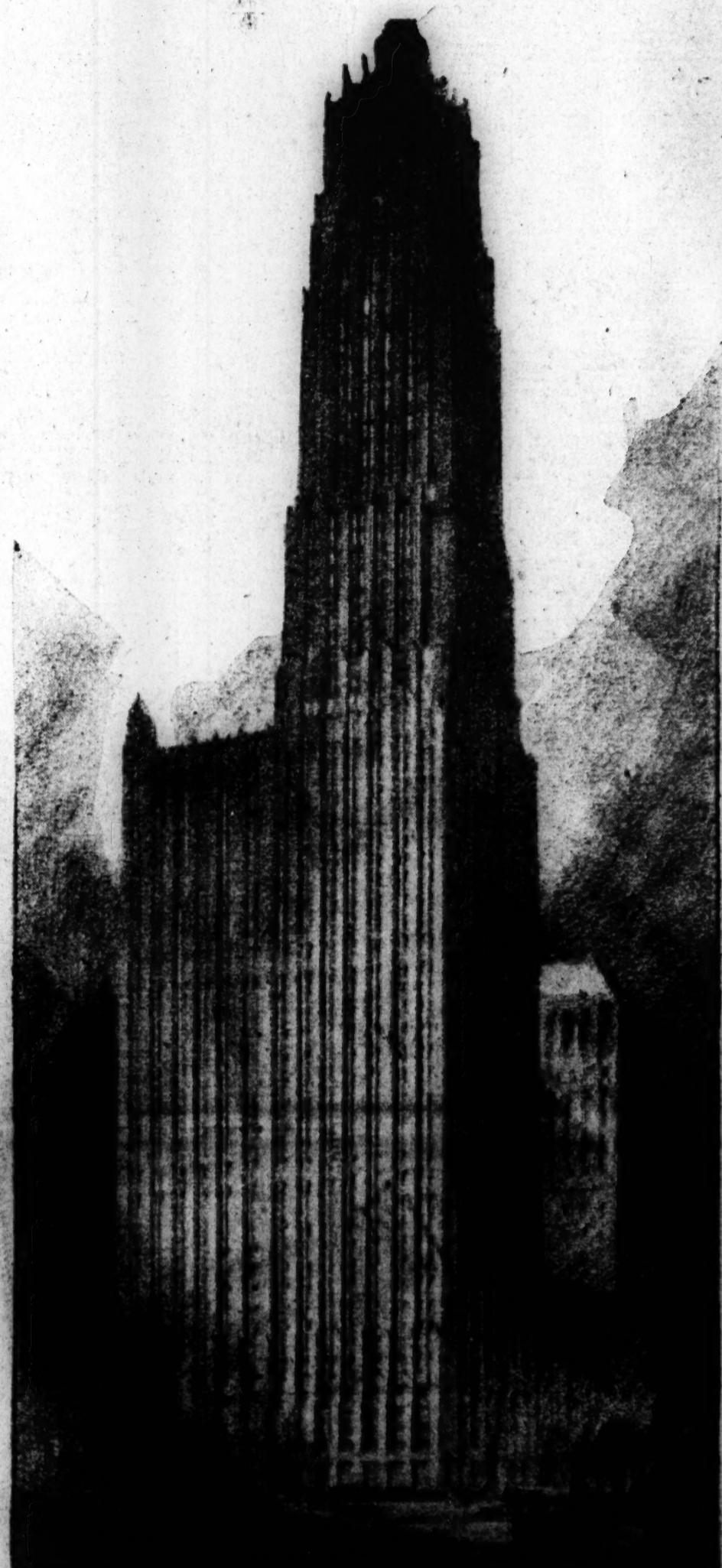
They therefore pronounce in favor of a sincere but not impartial writer, and then proceed to improve his methods. May it not be that a biased man, can at the same time be unbiased in unfolding the developments of the past—the true function of history? he asked. Must he thrust his views and predictions into his estimate of the factors of the past that have molded the present? History must be attractively written—from the heart as well as head. In short, without enthusiasm there can be no history, and enthusiasm implies bias.

Carlyle's Dilemma

"Carlyle said: 'Nothing good was ever done without enthusiasm.' But is it equally true that we are incapable of enthusiasm for anything about which we are not prejudiced? The highest enthusiasm is a glowing passion to set forth in true relation and proportion, regardless of his own personal views, the various beliefs and convictions of the past which by their interaction or collision have made the great drama of collective human life we call 'history.' Is an enthusiasm for truth rather than for creed and party less deep, or is it less capable of stirring the imagination of the writer or of catching the ear of the intelligent reader? History, it is said, should keep away as far as possible from the applied common sense we call the scientific method, but common sense in said to exclude literary form and style."

"There is," continued Mr. McIl-

Detroit's New Skyscraper



From Drawing by Hugh Ferriss, N. Y.

GENERAL MOTORS BUYS PLANT FROM FLINT COMPANY

Flint Car Will Now Be Manufactured in Star-Durant Factory in New Jersey

FLINT, Mich., July 16 (Special)—Sale of the Flint Motor Company plant here to the General Motors Corporation for a consideration of \$3,762,900 was ratified by stockholders of the Flint Company at a meeting held here. It was given out that General Motors intends to utilize the plant for the manufacture of Fisher closed bodies for Buick cars. Additional facilities are to be erected and eventually General Motors will employ 600 workers in the body plant.

The Flint car is to be manufactured in the Star-Durant plant at Elizabeth, N. J., the movement to be completed within 30 days, according to R. H. Mulch, who presided at the meeting in the absence of William C. Durant, president of the Flint Company. The price paid by GM of \$3,762,900,000, and the sum represented the total assessed value of property in the Com-

pany. From this property, \$189,300,774 was collected in 1925 in local taxes. Of the total assessment of property, \$5,562,837,059 is in real estate and \$1,074,995,265 in personal estate. The sum represents the total assessed value of property in the Com-

pany. but rarely, and if the tables were to be believed, Suffolk county has only 33 dwelling houses, and no horses, sheep, swine, fowl, or neat cattle. Worcester county, however, discovered two neat cattle, both strangely in the town of Harvard. Thirteen fowl were found in the city of Worcester.

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Other counties followed in the following order: Worcester, \$606,145,576; Bristol, \$571,525,575; Hampden, \$557,709,551; Norfolk, \$54,230,206; Essex, \$52,656,519; Franklin, \$64,824,534; Barnstable, \$81,855,543; Dukes, \$14,521,403; Nantucket, \$7,908,925.

Reminders of days when tax assessment was far different than it is now is found in the report issued today in tables which provide spaces for the listing of horses, cows, sheep, neat cattle, swine, poultry and dwelling houses. The spaces are filled in

with figures which are the result of the building of schools and 725,000 francs to agricultural equipment in the Ruanda-Urundi district in the Belgian Congo which is under the mandate of Belgium.

SCHOOLS FOR CONGO

BRUSSELS (Special Correspondence)

TOKYO (Special Correspondence)

The Belgian Government has decided to devote 251,000 francs to

the building of schools and 725,000 francs to agricultural equipment in the Ruanda-Urundi district in the Belgian Congo which is under the mandate of Belgium.

New Baking Merger Links 15 Companies

By the Associated Press

New York, July 16

CONSOLIDATION of 15 non-

competing baking plants in

various sections of the United

States has just been announced by the Liberty Baking Corporation,

whose capitalization consists of \$25,000,000 par value 7 per cent

cumulative preferred stock and 250,000 shares of no par common.

Ivan B. Nordhem, chairman of the board and president, declared

negotiations were pending for the

acquisition of other plants. All the

plants taken over are members of

the Quality Bakers of America,

which has a membership of about

90 plants.

Road Now Ready to Proceed

Promptly With Substan-

tial Improvements

B. & M. FINANCIAL PROGRAM GETS I. C. C. APPROVAL

Road Now Ready to Proceed

Promptly With Substan-

tial Improvements

Expenditure of Funds to Be

ILLEGAL ENTRY OF ALIENS CUT BY GOVERNMENT

Smuggling of Inadmissible Persons Made Unprofitable by Border Patrol

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, July 16.—Smuggling of aliens over the Canadian and Mexican borders, and into southern ports from Cuba, which has been one of the greatest problems facing the Government in its enforcement of the quota restriction law, is under control and has become unprofitable, according to W. W. Husband, Assistant Secretary of Labor and formerly immigration commissioner.

The enlarged border patrol and the watchfulness of deportation officials have made the business uninviting, and the constant pressure for admission of aliens who cannot lawfully enter under quota restrictions will steadily diminish, immigration authorities believe.

Through a more rigid enforcement of the deportation laws, 1036 undesirable aliens who had entered the United States without proper visas were deported in May, 1926, an increase of one-third, as compared with the monthly deportations for the preceding 10 months.

In addition to these deportations, 1,113 aliens were rejected at ports of entry and the international land boundaries because they could not present proper credentials. There was practically no effort made by these inadmissible aliens to cross the borders illegally, because of the knowledge that the increasing vigilance of immigration authorities made deportation almost inevitable.

According to information from Mr. Husband there were at one time 26,000 aliens who had been brought to North America by steamship companies in excess of monthly quotas, waiting to be smuggled across the border.

An estimate in February, 1925, by the former Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, Henry H. Curran, placed the number of deportable aliens in the United States at more than 250,000. Mr. Husband believes that although there is no statistical data available this number has been greatly decreased as the lines are strengthened against future efforts at alien smuggling and those who have previously gained entry are deported.

One loophole still causing considerable trouble to the immigration officials is the desertion of alien seamen while their ships are in American ports. The number of these deserting seamen is said to have been reduced, however, from 36,000 annually, two years ago, to about 20,000 annually. This does not mean that 20,000 aliens from this source remain in the country every year, as many of them reship on other vessels.

Bureau of Immigration officials are much gratified over the results of the experiment now in way in British embarkation ports for examination of aliens at these ports, rather than after arrival in New York. They also point out that the increased efficiency of immigration inspectors abroad and the co-operation of the steamship companies has practically eliminated the incident of the incoming alien, bringing the proper consular documents, who finds on arrival that he is inadmissible because of quota restrictions or personal disabilities.

NEW RAIL FRANCHISE DRAFTED FOR TOLEDO

TOLEDO (Special Correspondence)—A new street railway franchise embodying fundamentals laid down by Prof. H. E. Riggs of the University of Michigan in his survey of transit conditions in Toledo last summer will be submitted to the city council on July 26, according to present plans of Mayor Fred J. Mery. Frank M. Dotson, law director, is engaged in drafting the new instrument.

Salient features will include the unification of bus and street railway service under the service-at-cost plan and granting to the present traction company a monopoly of public transportation, the diversion of revenues which now go into the city purchase-sinking fund to a larger depreciation fund, and the financing of many improvements on a pay-as-you-go basis.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Assembly of summer school students, Harvard, Hemmaway Gymnasium, 8 to 10 p.m.
Patriotic pageant, "America," under direction of Teppo Temple, American Arabic Order, Nurses of the Mystic Shrine, Braves Field, 8.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Cutting to Plymouth, Business and Professional Women's Republican Club, Room 7, Whistler Building, Boston, Mass., 9 a.m.
Baseball, Chicago vs. Boston, American League, Fenway Park, 3:15 p.m.

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR
Founded 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy
An INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 101 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, \$1.00 a year; in advance, postage paid to all countries; One year, \$1.00; six months, \$0.50; three months, \$0.25; one month, \$0.15. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
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???

(1) Why is there so little support for the League in Italy?
(2) What organization is making an adventure in friendliness?
(3) How many state universities rely entirely upon the honor system?
(4) What was the tennis court of 300 years ago?
(5) Who made the first rocking chair?
(6) How many saxophone players are there in the world?

These Questions Were Answered in
Yesterday's MONITOR

HISTORIANS URGED TO AVOID STRESSING NATIONS' FRICITION

(Continued from Page 1)

Ilwain, "no incompatibility between accuracy and style, and in the United States the literary side of history has not yet been fully developed. Unless an historian is able to sympathize with those with whom he cannot agree he is unfit to write an absolute impossibility."

Great Historians Quoted

"The historian," he concluded, "works upon a tentative hypothesis in order to find a true explanation of the past and present. It is based upon facts which give way before other facts discovered in his investigation. The best service can be rendered to writing history by a greater repression of personal views, and a stricter adherence to actual fact."

Mr. McIlwain said a conscientious writer, though he might hold very definite views on certain matters, should yet be able to set forth his facts in their true relation and right proportion. Maitland was undoubtedly a man of very strong bias, but his writings, he said, were free from it. American historians generally had been accused with some truth of copying the Germans, but he thought that one of their chief mistakes was that they had not emulated the characters of other people and times. Unless people could project themselves and have a capacity for getting back into other times, he said, they could not write history.

METHODISTS TAKE STEP TOWARD UNION

Scheme to Be Sent to Synod Next Year

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 16.—The Wesleyan Methodist delegates at the conference at York have taken a further step toward union with the United and Primitive Methodist churches. By 414 to 125 votes, after a prolonged discussion the conference approved a scheme for such a union to be sent, as provisional legislation to the synod next May. The chief speakers for the scheme were Rev. E. Aldom French, Sir Robert Perks, Dr. Scott Lidgett and Walter Runciman, while Sir Kingsley Wood, the Rev. J. H. Rymer and the Rev. J. E. Rattenbury opposed.

An argument, which eventually prevailed, was put forward by Mr. French, who said that the other churches concerned had accepted the scheme and if the Wesleyan conference rejected it then a less desirable movement would take its place.

There would be, he declared, "anism on the one hand, dominated increasingly by Anglo-Catholicism and on the other hand, a great free church, possibly larger than Wesleyanism standing for our Evangelism and our principles of union, while our church belonged to neither and had a majority, whose deepest convictions had been defeated by the minority."

TAX ALLOTMENT AIDS OREGON IMPROVEMENT

EUGENE, Ore. (Special Correspondence)—Back taxes on the Oregon and California land grants in Lane County since they reverted to the Government in 1915 total \$1,058,754, according to C. P. Barnard, county judge.

With this allotment many of the school and road districts will not be compelled to levy a special tax for improvements for a number of years after receiving the tax money, Judge Barnard says.

Nearly \$700,000 will go toward state and county tax, and much of this will be used for bridge and road construction and for general county purposes, Judge Barnard continued.

The total number of acres of land in the railroad grant in Lane County is 296,654 and the assessed value is \$3,709,810. The total state tax due and to be paid when the bill becomes a law is \$696,719.40; total special school tax, \$129,393.85; special high school tax, \$26,318.07; special road tax, \$11,007.05, and port of St. Paul tax, \$4,820.07.

HIGH EARNINGS FOR CITY PLANT
PASADENA, Calif. (Special Correspondence)—Pasadena's Municipal Light and Power Department's gross earnings for the fiscal year ended June 30 will be approximately \$1,135,500, or about \$25,000 in excess of the estimated earnings, according to the report filed by Benjamin F. Donnelly, general manager. For the first 10 months of the fiscal year the earnings were \$945,594.85.

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BAHAMAS ISSUE TO BE TAKEN UP

American Prohibition Chief
to Discuss Subject With
British Authorities

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 16.—Lincoln C. Andrews and other United States prohibition envoys were entertained at luncheon by the heads of British Government departments today. The discussions at the morning's meeting at the Foreign Office are understood to have been upon board of trade and customs questions, including fraudulent ships registration and false clearance papers. The Bahamas' government representative is to attend the next conference when facilities for American revenue authorities in West Indian waters are to be considered.

The difficulty here is that apprehension is felt in British shipping circles lest there might follow an American examination of British cargoes passing through the West Indies destined for South America which might delay legitimate business, or even disclose trade secrets to rival exporters. These apprehensions are not regarded very seriously in official circles in view of the strictly limited power for which the British facilities are possessed but their existence has to be taken into account in considering the assistance the British Government can render in preventing liquor smuggling into the United States.

Great Historians Quoted
Prof. J. L. Morrison of Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne declared that the way of seeing truth in history was to see it from your own viewpoint and the more you grappled with life, the less you got the general point of view. He maintained that Macaulay's history, Carlyle's "Frederick the Great" and Lord Morley's "Life of Gladstone" were works which reflected a certain amount of bias. "All these works," added the speaker, "are indubitably great. Read any modern history dealing with the same period and then read Carlyle's 'Frederick.' Where will you get the truth? You will get it of course from that prejudiced, passionate, slangy Scot."

Sympathy, said Professor Pollard, is essential to the historian. He must be like an actor, able to understand and feel not like one, but many characters, and put himself in the position of other people and times. Unless people could project themselves and have a capacity for getting back into other times, he said, they could not write history.

CAILLAUX PLANS MAY BE OPPOSED

(Continued from Page 1)

whether it will allow M. Caillaux to take essential steps, subject to parliamentary ratification in January next. Such ratification will give the last word to the Chamber, though it refused on any point the effect of resolution would not be retroactive.

The chances are that M. Caillaux will be left unloosed for the rest of this year, because the deputies, who are anxious to begin the holidays, do not want a crisis which would be particularly hard to remove and keep them for at least a month. Moreover, those who are definitely opposed to giving autonomy to M. Caillaux surely voted against him last week and the tendency would be to regard the fight as finished.

Also, it is realized that if a new period of uncertainty opens a terrible blow will be struck at the front, which is now 200 to £1 or £0.40 to £1. M. Caillaux, if beaten, would be beaten without having an opportunity of putting his projects into effect, and within a few weeks he might be recalled as Premier by the irresistible voice of the people. But we, indeed, must trust the French Parliament to imitate the example of the Belgian Parliament, and not stand on the letter of the law, which is inapplicable in serious circumstances.

Severe Retrenchment

If it is realized that the time has arrived when debates may be mischievous because they would prevent action, then it is possible the franc will improve as quickly as it has.

M. Caillaux began his struggle in the Finance Commission today. The Cabinet has decided not only on tax reform, but also on a severe retrenchment in Government expenditure. Functionaries are to be reduced and demands foreseen in the budget are to be abandoned. Measures will be taken to restrain the consumption especially of articles bought abroad.

The Minister correspondent understands that Great Britain is unable to extend credits to France. But foreign credits are imperatively demanded. The alternative is inflation and possible collapse. It is not believed that those former friends who have the power to help in such a critical moment will withhold their assistance. Do they realize what is at stake?

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PLEA RAISED FOR NATIVE PEOPLES

Women's League for Peace and Freedom Hears Report on Mandates

By Special Cable

DUBLIN, July 16—All commerce in alcohol and drugs with the native people in mission lands should be forbidden, was one clause in a resolution passed by the congress of the Women's League for Peace and Freedom in the course of a discussion on colonial imperialism. The view expressed in a report presented by Madame Andre Jouva was that colonization was the cause of wars and that nations should forego exclusive political sovereignty and relinquish their economic sovereignty when the latter is admittedly being the more difficult to yield.

The report suggested that European and American nations should lead their colonies, little by little toward self-government and independence; also that conflicts with native populations should not be considered rebellious but should be solved by arbitration.

The view of the Congress was that all mandated territory should be administered in the interests of the native inhabitants and that the revenue from the natives should be expended on them. Forced labor should be forbidden, hygienic conditions introduced and full liberty given to the native press. Another clause declared that "liberal provision should be made for the education of natives on lines of their own culture."

The congress also suggested the setting up of a European customs union as the first step toward the abolition of free trade in all countries and colonies. The League of Nations, it said, should establish international control of the distribution of essential raw materials and food through an economic council, on which the consumers as well as the producers, financiers, industries, trade unions and governments should be represented.

An international economic council should promote the development of the productive powers of each country in the common interest, and guarantee loans for the development of production in countries suffering from lack of capital.

BRITISH HOUSING IMPROVEMENT SEEN

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 16—An improvement in the near future in the British housing situation was prophesied by Francis H. Rex, president of the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents Institute in the United Kingdom, at a conference at Leicester.

He said: "Speaking as one accustomed all my life to dealing with landlords and tenants I say by the end of 1927 the housing difficulty will be at an end and the necessity for restrictive legislation imposed by the rent acts will have passed." He said a shortage had been caused by the 1909-10 legislation, which had stopped speculative building. He said private enterprise had produced 160,000 houses since 1922, unassisted by the subsidy and the grand total since the armistice was 576,000.

JERUSALEM WATER SUPPLY INAUGURATED

By Special Cable

JERUSALEM, July 16—A century's engineering effort by the ancient Israelites and Romans was crowned yesterday when Lord Plumer, the High Commissioner, formally inaugurated the water supply from Ainfarah springs in the Jericho hills. Water being pumped from 1400 to over 4000 feet above the sea level, to a gravity reservoir on a hill outside Jerusalem, represents a typical British engineering feat.

Major Naseebhi and Mr. Koch, director of the Jerusalem water board, in thanking the Government for providing £52,000 for the work said it is hoped droughts in Jerusalem will now be overcome.

Lord Plumer, responding, declared the use of water indicated civilized standards.

COUNTY COUNCIL DISMISSES TEACHER

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 16—Mrs. M. E. Pollitt, wife of Harry Pollitt, the Radical and Communist leader, has been dismissed as a teacher from the London County Council schools, following a heated argument by labor members that owing to her youth—she is 23—and inexperience she ought not to be so severely penalized for having broken the Government's regulations during the general strike.

Mrs. Pollitt's name appeared among the sponsors of a broadside issued by radical elements, which was suppressed by the police under the emergency proclamation.

"The Airplane Is Without," Modern Butler Announces

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The old-time butler who ceremoniously announced that "the carriage is without," has a

In British Columbia
The Vancouver Daily Province

is to be found in the great majority of homes and is welcomed by father, mother and children alike. "The Province aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the home. Devoted to Public Service."

In the Famous Niagara Peninsula
The Spectator

Established 1846
The City of Hamilton—often described as the "Gibraltar of Canada"—has the unusual distinction of being a center of what is said to be the greatest industrial zone and the richest agricultural district in the Dominion.

"The Spectator aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the home. Devoted to Public Service."

twentieth century successor at the McAlpin Hotel who now informs his patrons that "The airplane is without," 15 minutes after they have put in an application for it. Airplanes come from the Curtiss flying field at Garden City and wait at either the East or Hudson River end of Thirty-Fourth Street for their passengers, to carry them to any part in the United States.

The service has just gone into effect and the stewardship information office at the hotel reports that it has received a number of calls.

The airplane taxi is expected to prove practical for the business man who may be off through the air within a quarter of an hour after he has received a call to hasten to another city. The calls so far have been mostly for Philadelphia. The round trip rate to Philadelphia and return is \$100 for one or two persons.

Debate on the subject continued until Mrs. Olive Joy Wright of Cleve-

WOMEN ENDORSE LAW PROGRAM

Conclude Their Convention With Harmonious Session—Woman Lawyer President

DES MOINES, Ia., July 16 (Special)—The proposed child labor amendment to the Constitution precipitated a sharp debate when it came up before the eighth annual convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs in a discussion of the legislative committee's report.

Debate on the subject continued until Mrs. Olive Joy Wright of Cleve-

land opinion as to the wisdom of the convention in making recommendations for legislative endorsement of disputed subjects and final action was deferred until later in the proceedings. Miss Stewart, on behalf of the legislative committee, recommended that a committee be named to consider the entire question of legislative policy and to make recommendations to the convention next year. The main controversy was over the child labor amendment.

Opposition Voted

Mrs. O. D. Oliphant, Trenton, N. J., former national president of the American Legion Auxiliary, led an attack on the amendment. Miss Genevieve M. Bowman, Richmond, Va., made a motion to have the question of child labor referred to the state groups for consideration throughout the year. Her amendment, seconded by Mrs. Oliphant, was voted down after extensive discussion.

Mrs. Oliphant pointed out that 36 states in one way or another had refused to ratify the amendment, and thus far only four had approved it. Miss Rose Alice Feil, Charleston, S. C., advised against ill-considered endorsement of the child labor amendment. She stated that neither she nor any other of the South Carolina delegates favored the exploitation of children, but they felt any measure of the sort should be fully considered before it was adopted.

Among the women prominent in the deliberations of the convention none received more cordial greetings than she did, more than Mrs. Sarah Pettie, the sole delegate from the Honolulu club. She came 4000 miles to attend the convention.

Distinguished Women Attending

Miss Florence Holmes Stone of New Orleans, president of the Louisiana Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, bears the distinction of being one of the highest paid executives in her State. She is auditor of the income tax department of the Southern Pine Association, composed of the lumber interests of eight southern states.

Among those prominent from Pacific Coast states is Mrs. Louise Hacker Turner, Portland, Ore., president of the Oregon Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. Mrs. Turner is office manager for the valuation department of the Union Pacific Railroad System and is also special passenger representative for the traffic department of that company.

Prominent among the eastern delegations is Mrs. Florence Bayard Hills, president of the Delaware clubs. Mrs. Hills is a descendant of Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware, Ambassador from the United States to the Court of St. James'. Mrs. Dell P. Glazier of Fort Madison, Ia., is known as the first woman to be appointed to have charge of a first-class post office in the middle West. She won the appointment over eight other candidates, all more prominent.

One of the more novel votives of the women meeting here is that of Miss Pearl Lheureux, Wichita, Kan., director and producer of a woman's minstrel show. She is a graduate of the University of Kansas.

An elaborate program of entertainment includes an extensive trip for the executives and their ladies through Yellowstone Park.

GOVERNORS PLAN FOR CONFERENCE

State Expenditures to Be Discussed at Cheyenne Program Given Out

AUGUSTA, Me., July 16 (P)—Emphasis by President Coolidge the last year relating to the states spending too much money, will give the subject of expenditures considerable attention at the eighteenth session of the Governors' Conference to be held at Cheyenne for three days, beginning July 25, when the chief executives will be guests of Nelle T. Ross, Governor of Wyoming.

The general program, given out by Ralph O. Brewster, Governor of Maine, and chairman of the conference, includes addresses by Mr. Brewster on "State Rights and State Obligations," and by Walter B. Brockway of Portland, a member of the National Association of Cost Accountants on "What Are the States Spending Money For?"

"Expansion of State Activities" will be discussed by Alex J. Grovesbeck, Governor of Michigan; "Retrenchment by Through Administrative Reorganization," by Theodore Christianian, Governor of Minnesota; "Financial Reorganization of State," by Gifford Pierce, Governor of Pennsylvania; "Western Reaction," by Walter M. Pierce, Governor of Oregon, and "Proper Distribution of Governmental Powers," by Harry L. Whittfield, Governor of Mississippi.

George H. Dorn, Governor of Utah, will talk on the land question and the Federal Government; Franklin S. Billings, Governor of Vermont, on "Prison-Made Goods and Possible Interference in Distribution," and John W. Martin, Governor of Florida, on the federal inheritance tax.

Other subjects to be considered are "Uniform State Laws," by George B. Young, president of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, and "Statutory Plan for the Governors' Conference," A. W. McLean, Governor of North Carolina.

An elaborate program of entertainment includes an extensive trip for the executives and their ladies through Yellowstone Park.

WORKMAN SENTENCED FOR OPPOSING DECREE

By Special Cable

ROME, July 16—A Milan tribunal has pronounced sentence in its first case connected with the new syndical law regulating the relations between employers and employees. Antonio Notangelo, a communist by political persuasion, employed as a workman in the Milan Motormechanic Works, was sentenced to six years' imprisonment for inciting 100

other workmen against a recent decree which gives employers the option of a nine instead of an eight-hour day in their factories.

During the dinner hour workmen asked Notangelo to explain the meaning of the decree and his answer constituted an incitement to resist its application. Notangelo was also called on to pay a fine of 500 lire. He is under detention pending a hearing on an appeal which he immediately filed.

APPEAL AGAINST "BLIND BOOKING"

Film Exhibitors' President Urges Action

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 16—The Cinematograph Exhibitors Association is not resting content with the overwhelming result of the referendum of exhibitors condemning "blind booking," according to a speech by W. N. Blake, its president.

"Blind booking," he said "is going to be so easy while I hold the chair. I am going to ask those gentlemen who are pleading against government intervention to come to me without delay and show my council the means which will bring every theater and theater into line, and which will have absolutely no loopholes of escape for the biggest renter or the biggest theater proprietor."

"If they fail, if in two or three weeks we see no other way of achieving the abolition of blind booking, I shall not hesitate to ask my council to go to the president of the Board of Trade and demand legislation to achieve that end."

Sir Robert Donald, in a letter to the press, writes: "I believe in the introduction of a quota system, not because it is a form of protection but because it is an encouragement. If within a month or two, however, it is found that the exhibitors cannot produce at least 15 per cent of the pictures exhibited in England and win a position on their merits they will never succeed in establishing the film industry."

RESOLUTION CALLS FOR INDEPENDENCE

By Special Cable

MANILA, July 16 (P)—At the opening session of the Philippine Legislature both houses unanimously adopted a concurrent resolution in favor of "immediate, absolute and complete independence."

The resolution requests that Carmi A. Thompson, personal representative of President Coolidge, who is investigating conditions in the islands, convey to the President "the constant and intense desire of the Filipinos for immediate, absolute and complete independence." Senator Hadji Butu, the Moro Senator, voted in favor of the resolution.

Usurping of Federal Rights by States Protested to Bar

Chicago Lawyer Instances Encroachments on National Authority to Denver Convention

DENVER, Colo., July 16 (Special) —Because of the absence of information about the crime situation in the United States, a crime census of the United States, to be undertaken by the Census Bureau, was urged before the American Bar Association by Oscar Hallam of St. Paul, chairman of its section on criminal law. Mr. Hallam indicated in his report to the bar association's forty-ninth annual convention here that too much credit should not be given undivided figures regarding the situation.

"The crime section believes much, but not all, of what it hears regarding the increase of crime in the United States," he said. "We don't know how much crime there is in the country, but we agreed with those who point out that there is very little accurate information available."

"Scattering returns indicate that there is some increase in major crime and that there is a pretty steady run of the old-fashioned crimes of burglary and the like. The number of crimes being committed is not so important as to know what is done in the way of ascertaining the facts. Just but not excessive punishment will go far toward correcting the situation."

"We have met every other great emergency that has confronted us as a nation in the past and we will be able to handle the present crime situation at least as well as any other country could do it. A census of crime in the United States, undertaken by the census bureau, would result in the compilation of statistics, making possible more intelligent action. Such a census would cost millions, but it would be worth the expenditure."

Greed of the States*

What might be termed the "greed of the states" and its effect upon the rights, property and liberty of individuals and groups, in contradiction to the tendency of the National Government to interfere with state rights, came in for a comparative indictment at the hands of Thomas James Norton, Chicago lawyer, in an address before the convention.

Mr. Norton called attention to the repeated attempts of State Legislatures and courts to usurp the national authority vested in the Constitution, notably in instances of state regulation of freight and passenger tariffs, collection of inheritance taxes assessed against property outside state boundaries, confiscatory rates imposed upon public utilities, laws seeking to restrict or forbid

entirely the teaching of specific subjects in schools and the like.

"In the popular education which has been going on through discussion of national encroachments on state authority," he said, "no one has called attention to the simultaneous aggressions of the states upon national prerogatives and upon the rights of men and property."

The speaker cited the 14 2-cent fare laws passed by as many states in 1904 and 1907 as an example of the lengths to which such aggressions may extend. In the 10 years that these laws remained in effect, in Illinois he asserted approximately \$100,000,000 was taken from the railroads.

CITIES DISCRIMINATING ACTS

State Legislatures are constantly passing laws designed to discriminate against individuals and corporations.

Mr. Norton declared, and in numerous instances the Supreme Court of the United States has come to the rescue by reversing unjust decisions of State Supreme Courts under constitutional authority.

Violations of the Commerce Clause in the Constitution are among the most common, he indicated. He urged greater effort to educate the people in the fundamentals of the Constitution as a remedy.

In reporting the findings of the committee on professional ethics and grievances, Thomas Francis Howe of Chicago suggested that a code of ethics should be installed as a part of the curriculum of all accredited law schools and made a compulsory instead of an optional subject.

"Professional standards of ethics have been steadily getting lower," he declared. "Commercialization of law practice is growing. In time this will require serious consideration, and the committee suggests that lawyers living in communities where law schools have been established volunteer their services in giving lectures upon the subject."

By action of the convention, a new section on mineral law was authorized.

DISFAVORS EXPERT WITNESSES

The committee on jurisprudence and law reform is working on a plan to eliminate the witness who qualifies as a medical expert, and then permits his testimony to be influenced in favor of the side employing him.

Henry W. Tatt of New York, brother to William Howard Tatt, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, referred to letters received from the American Medical Society and the American Psychiatry Association, indorsing the movement.

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MAINE PLANNING KNOX EXERCISES

Public Meeting in Thomaston Sponsored by Memorial Association

THOMASTON, Me., July 16 (Special)—In observance of the one hundred and seventy-sixth anniversary of the birth of Maj.-Gen. Henry Knox, the Knox Memorial Association, at the suggestion of its president, Mrs. Herbert M. Lord, wife of Brig.-Gen. Herbert M. Lord, State's attorney of the budget, and also corresponding secretary-general of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, is planning a picnic meeting to be held July 24 at Thomaston.

The chief speaker will be Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War. Judge A. M. Spear of Gardner, president of the Maine Sons of the American Revolution, has promised to be one of the speakers. Still another will be Winslow Warren of Massachusetts, president of the Society of the Cincinnati, an association which General Knox founded, consisting of officers of the American Revolution and which has been continued by descendants throughout the years that have followed. Brig.-Gen. H. M. Lord is also expected to be present. Mrs. Lord, as head of the Knox Memorial Association, will preside.

The object of the Knox Memorial Association is to erect on land on Main Street, which it has recently purchased, a replica of Montpelier, the Knox homestead, which shall stand as a historical treasure house, second only in importance to that of Mount Vernon.

One of the plans of the association, when Montpelier shall have had its renaissance as a museum of antiquity, is to stock it with rare and valuable relics. There are available for this in many Thomaston and other nearby communities untold treasures of such a nature.

It is estimated that \$100,000 will be needed for the erection and maintenance of the Knox Memorial replica or Montpelier. The Mount Vernon Association raised \$200,000.

Several years ago William E. Barry of Kennebunk contributed \$500 from patriotic motives. After Mrs. Lord's election as president, Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, sent unsolicited \$100 to the association. General Dawes and George Washington forwarded checks for \$25. By hard work, the women of the Knox D. A. R. have collected amounts sufficient to buy a lot of land for \$600 and to have \$300 left as a result of their efforts.

SAFETY CAMPAIGN BEGUN IN 17 CITIES

Effort Made to Keep Children From Playing in Streets

Led by Boston, 17 Massachusetts cities have begun a campaign to carry out the recommendation adopted by the state conference on highway safety, seeking to keep children from playing in the streets. A wider use of the public playgrounds will be sought.

In co-operation with mayors and playground directors, the Massachusetts Safety Council has worked out a uniform program which will instruct parents and children on the proper use of the streets and opportunities offered by playgrounds. This includes safety rallies for children, booklets of instruction to be distributed in 50,000 homes, a liberal use of postcards and other suitable material.

In Boston, the police, park and playground departments are working together in an effort to keep all children out of the streets in which there is much traffic and to double the attendance at playgrounds. In this they are aided by Mayor Nichols, who has put his signature to a proposal urging parents to co-operate in the campaign by sending their children to the playgrounds rather than allowing them to play in the street or on the sidewalks.

A series of out-door evening meetings for parents has been arranged by the Cambridge Park Department. Other plans to meet specific conditions are being carried out in other cities. In several, traffic officers are to give safety talks to children and parents.

PEA CROP IN MAINE BENEFITS FARMERS

Certified Seed Production to Be Studied by Expert

AUGUSTA, Me., July 16—Maine will be the crop from nearly 1800 acres of land devoted to the raising of green peas this year. The pea crop should net the farmers of the State who are engaged in raising peas for the factory approximately \$72,000.

The coming of green peas is now regarded by the State Department as an established branch of farming, with every prospect of a substantial and very immediate growth shown by the fact that Commissioner Frank Washburn has just sent a man to Wisconsin to study the seed growing, with a view to producing certified seed in this State. Steps will be taken immediately to bring about the production of first-class seed, which can be sold to the farmers with the state certificate of quality back of them, as is being done today with potatoes.

There is a feature of the pea crop which is not generally understood, although Maine farmers are coming to know it. It is that it is beneficial to other crops; that is, land is benefited by having a crop of peas grown on it. Farmers reap still another benefit from the pea crop. The vines are excellent fodder for dairy herds.

FIRE ENGINE SPEED LIMITED

Fixing 28 miles an hour as maximum speed, and 20 miles in the business districts, for fire apparatus responding to calls, Eugene C. Hullman, commissioner of the fire department, issued a general order yesterday in which he places responsibility for safe driving to and from fires upon the officers in charge and the operators of the engines, ladders, and towers. The order stipulates that speed in returning from calls must not be in excess of 15 miles an hour.

NEWSPAPER MEN VISIT LAKE REGIONS

New Hampshire Guests Sail Around Winnipesaukee

PLYMOUTH, N. H., July 16—Having encircled the White Mountains by motorbus and negotiated the summit of Mt. Washington with the aid of the historic cog railway, the 132 newspaper men and women who are the guests of the State of New Hampshire today turned their attention to the lake regions.

The party left here this morning for Center Harbor, via Ashland and Squam Lake, where the members are to be taken upon the steamer Mt. Washington for a three-hour cruise around Lake Winnipesaukee. Later they will be guests of Gov. and Mrs. Winant in Concord and this evening the Manchester Chamber of Commerce will be their host at a dinner at the Hotel Carpenter.

The chief speaker will be Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War. Judge A. M. Spear of Gardner, president of the Maine Sons of the American Revolution, has promised to be one of the speakers. Still another will be Winslow Warren of Massachusetts, president of the Society of the Cincinnati, an association which General Knox founded, consisting of officers of the American Revolution and which has been continued by descendants throughout the years that have followed. Brig.-Gen. H. M. Lord is also expected to be present. Mrs. Lord, as head of the Knox Memorial Association, will preside.

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PLAN TO LIQUIFY FROZEN ASSETS OF CITY BEGUN

Survey to Be Made—Public Lands Committee Not to Make Sacrifices

A definite plan for the sale of unproductive holdings of the city of Boston is sought by the Committee on Public Lands of the City Council and a comprehensive survey of much property is to be made.

Joseph McGrath, councilman from Ward 13, chairman of the committee, is co-operating with Mayor Nichols, who has announced his purpose to liquidate as much as possible of the city's assets in order to help him keep down this year's tax rate.

Assessed at something like \$600,000, it is declared by city officials that more than \$1,000,000 could be realized were it to be sold today. It is believed that a great deal more than \$1,000,000 can be got for this property.

"One case in hand," said Mr. McGrath, "which illustrates just what the Committee on Public Lands can do is that of the Charlestown paving yard of the Department of Public Works. It was abandoned some years ago by the paving division, and since then nothing has been done with it. Recently we agreed to favor the sale of the 44,530 square feet in this tract and the buildings on it to the Gillespie Lumber Company of Chelsea for \$48,000."

This property in Charlestown had been assessed at \$33,400 on the land and \$8600 on the buildings. Learned that different concerns were interested in acquiring this parcel, but the prices quoted did not interest us. We determined to take this matter of public lands and their disposal as we would were they our own, and made it clear that the city is not in the real estate business, but a philanthropic institution. That's just why we held off for \$48,000, and not a cent less.

"Another phase of this situation should be remembered. I believe in selling just as much unused city property as possible, even more perhaps than is now contemplated for few people realize in these times of climbing tax rate figures that federal, state, city and property of religious organizations in Boston amounts in all to \$350,000,000 untaxed, untaxable and much of it a liability instead of an asset to the city as a municipal corporation.

"While no one would question the propriety of exempting from taxation much of this property I think that a general and intensive survey of the problem would show that Boston is losing revenues. It should have and which would help materially to bring down, and keep down, the tax rate as proposed by Mayor Nichols as inevitable now."

"It's well to remember, however, that this \$350,000,000 of untaxed real estate in Boston would bring into the city about \$3,500,000 in taxes every year. Taxing the schools and the churches is out of the question but the classification of the subject is interesting when a \$3 tax rate is proposed seriously. I believe that the city should make a study of these untaxed properties to determine whether some income rightfully belonging to it is not slipping through our fingers."

TRAIN CONTROL SYSTEM SHOWN

Boston & Albany Employees Instructed in Method

Operation of the new automatic train control system which has been installed over the entire route of the Boston and Albany railroad between Boston and Rensselaer, N. Y., was demonstrated in an instruction at South Station in Boston yesterday in which the device showed its efficacy to bring a car to a stop by setting the brakes through an electrical control.

The demonstrations were given by H. S. Walton, supervisor of air brakes for the railroad, in an instruction car equipped with the automatic control apparatus in addition to the regular air brakes. Small audiences from among the employees in the railroad offices listened to the explanations. Engineers on the Boston & Albany already have been instructed in its operation.

Train operation was reproduced in the car to show what happens if a train passes a signal set against it. When the signal showed a clear track nothing happened; but when the signal is either at caution or at "stop" the air brakes were set with a loud hissing noise the instant the train passed over the induction box that in actual operation is about 70 feet from the signal. The train stops, and cannot be started again until the engineer gets out and walks back to the rear of the locomotive and presses a reset button. That button and nothing else releases the brake.

Mr. Walton showed that if any defect in the wiring should develop or the generator should fail, it would cause the brakes to be set if the train went ahead against a signal. The theory of the mechanism is that when the signal is set against a train it imparts an impulse to the induction box, and when the train comes it picks up that impulse and transmits it to its airbrake system.

MASONS TO DEDICATE VIRGINIA MEMORIAL

RICHMOND, Va. (Special Correspondence)—Virginia Masons will go to Charlottesville on July 14 when the cornerstone for the "George W. Wright Pavilion" will be laid with impressive ceremonies under the direction of the Grand Lodge of Virginia. The contract calls for the erection of a building to cost approximately \$150,000.

The "George W. Wright Pavilion" bears the name of a former Grand-Master of Virginia, who also was Grand Lecturer for many years. Another memorial will be built in Lynchburg and will be known as the "Masonic Memorial Home of Virginia."

First of Five Hydroelectric Plants for Contoocook Valley System



NEW POWER UNIT IS NEARLY DONE

Hydroelectric Project at Hillsborough, N. H., to Have 1800-Foot Dam

HILLSBOROUGH, N. H., July 16.—Construction of the Jackson hydroelectric power plant here, which will be the first of five units to be built in the vicinity of the Contoocook valley, is well under way and is expected to be completed in September. This power system eventually will be connected with other units in New England and be linked up with the main thread extending from Niagara Falls to New York City.

The estimated cost of the five units is \$3,000,000 of which \$750,000 is for the Hillsborough project. Four more years will be required for the entire construction, and the maximum capacity of these units will be 43,000,000 kilowatt hours per year.

Dam 1800 Feet Long

A dam which will be 35 feet high and 1800 feet long will impound an artificial pond more than a mile and a half in length and in places about half a mile in width above the Hillsborough plant. The dam will consist of a concrete spillway 140 feet long with earth embankments on either side. The total area of the reservoir will be 550 acres, and by spring a large part of this expanse

of farm and timber land will have been flooded, according to the present plans of engineers.

This basin together with other reservoirs to be built and three existing reservoirs will give the development company an aggregate water storage of 1,500,000 cubic feet, or enough to operate the chain of plants through a drought of three months. The three reservoirs to be kept in use are Long Pond, Island Pond and Robb's reservoir.

The Hillsborough plant will supplement the Garvin's Falls station of the Manchester Traction, Light & Power Company during periods of low water at Manchester.

"Penstock" More Than Mile

The "penstock" or huge pipe which will carry water from the dam over the distance of more than a mile to the power house is one of the major features of the Hillsborough construction. This tube is 7½ feet in diameter and will extend 7000 feet.

The first 6000 feet will be of treated woodstave with iron hoops spaced every few inches. The treatment of the wood is guaranteed to preserve it at least 25 years. The penstock is cradled in a wooden trench which at two places had to be carried over small brooks on steel trestles.

At the end of the woodstave tube a "surge tank" is located to check and equalize the flow. The remaining 1000 feet of the penstock is made of steel.

The power house, built of brick, will be equipped with modern apparatus which will require practically no attention while in operation except for the occasional visit of an inspector.

VERMONT TREE POSSIBILITIES FAVORABLE, SAYS EXPERT

W. B. Greeley, Chief Forester of the United States, Buys Farm and Will Practice What He Preaches

Considers Climate Favorable

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 16—Thoroughly convinced on the forestry opportunities of northern New England and believing in the tremendous possibilities of Vermont hillsides for the cultivation of trees, W. B. Greeley, Chief Forester of the United States, has bought a farm in East Calais on which he is planning to "practice what he preaches." His family is occupying the farm as a summer place and the chief forester himself has just returned to his duties in Washington, D. C., after making a brief visit with friends in Montpelier.

When interviewed he declared his belief that in the future trees will be one of the staple crops of Vermont farms, for timber is the cut-off point for agriculture.

Mr. Greeley, although a Californian by birth, comes of New England ancestry. He obtained his forestry training at the Yale Forest School, coming to Vermont for the first time last year for a vacation, he and his wife, who came from St. Johnsbury, decided to make this State their summer home and the place in Calais was bought in April of this year. It contains 100 acres. The new plantation on it will be chiefly of white pine and Norway and native white spruce and the timber now standing will be improved by selection and improvement cuttings, to get a stand of the most desirable commercial trees.

"The important thing," says Mr. Greeley, "is to improve the quality of the woodlot. Climatic conditions are favorable for tree growth in Vermont and in many places new planting is not necessary but the poor species should be cut out, so that the better species may have a chance to develop. Planting is desirable on cut-over or pasture land."

He further stated that the records in his office at Washington show that Vermont has smaller proportionate loss from fire than any state in the country. This is partly due to the fact that climatic conditions are favorable, making the spring hazard much less than in some states, and partly to the fact that Vermont has a very efficient fire protection organization. The timberland owners co-operate with the state forest service in maintaining lookout and patrols and the population is united in lending aid when a fire starts, so that the fires are usually held to a very small area. The farmers all turn out to check a fire in the woods as promptly as they would if a neighbor's house or barn was on fire, the chief forester notes. This aid is not always available in states with larger industrial centers.

He believes that the state should guard in some way against an increased fire hazard that is bound to come with the tide of summer travelers. The United States Government co-operates with the state forest service in fire prevention work under the provisions of the Clark-McNary Act. It also co-operates with the states along two other lines, in providing trees for planting from state tree nurseries and in farm forestry extension work. Fire prevention

is the largest problem in the Federal Government's work. In regard to planting Mr. Greeley says he has high regard for the white pine, although Norway spruce and white spruce are quick-growing species that are equally desirable.

GOVERNOR VISITS COOLIDGE CAMP

New York Executive Motors to Mountains for Luncheon With President

PAUL SMITHS, N. Y., July 16 (AP)—Alfred E. Smith, Governor of New York, arrived here to pay an official call on President Coolidge at White Pine Camp. Accompanied by Mrs. Smith and a number of friends, the Governor motored from Elizabethtown and went to Paul Smith's Hotel to remain a little less than two hours before going to the "Summer White House" for the luncheon to which he and Mrs. Smith have been invited by the President and Mrs. Coolidge.

After posing for the photographers and chatting with the newspaper men for five minutes in front of the hotel, Governor and Mrs. Smith retired to their suite in the Casino to prepare for their engagement with the President and Mrs. Coolidge.

Those who accompanied them here were Maj. and Mrs. John A. Warner, son-in-law and elder daughter of Governor and Mrs. Smith; Dr. A. J. Leonard, commissioner of public safety of Saratoga Springs and Mrs. Leonard; Assemblyman Maurice Bloch; Mr. and Mrs. Alfred E. Smith; Miss Catherine Smith; William A. Humphrey of Albany, and Robert Flanagan, the Governor's personal aide.

The seclusion which the President has maintained since he came to the shores of Osgood Lake for his vacation was not to be broken for the affair, and the arrangements for the entertainment of the visitors bared newspaper correspondents and photographers. Governor and Mrs. Smith planned their arrival so as to have a few hours at Paul Smith's before

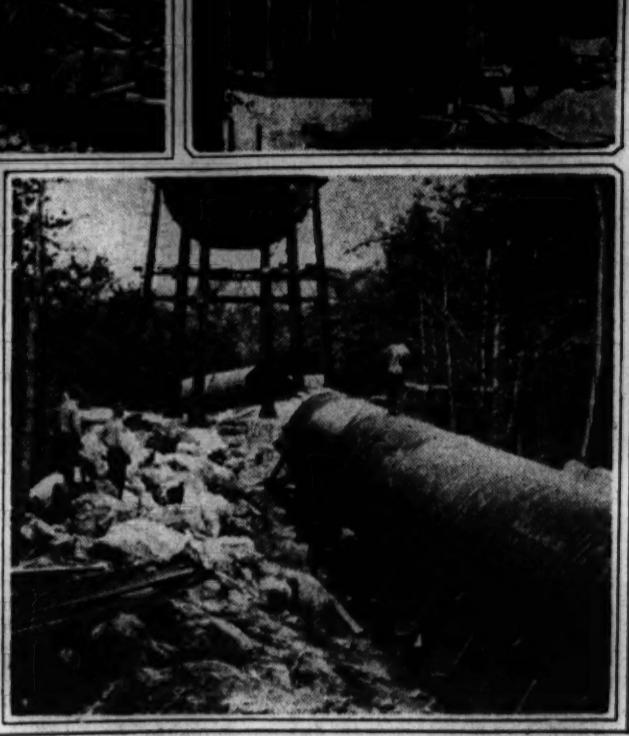
luncheon.

The President and Mrs. Coolidge have seen their first Adirondack deer. The little animal, a young doe, stood in the wood road as their car approached, stared curiously at it for a moment, and then bounded into the woods.

Wild life near White Pine Camp, although plentiful, keeps its distance largely because of the presence of Prudence Print and Rob Roy, the White House collies, which roam at will through the woods on the estate, and the only wilderness folk with whom Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge have been able to make a speaking acquaintance are the red squirrels and chipmunks and birds.

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History of Crawford Notch Traced in D. A. R. Pageant

Service of Pioneers Commemorated and District's Sound Progress Depicted From Coming of Railroad to Present Prosperity

NORTH CONWAY, N. H., July 16 (Special)—Depicting those sturdy qualities that characterized the pioneer settlers among the White Mountains, a pageant setting forth the history of Crawford Notch was given today under the auspices of Anna Stickney Chapter, Daughters of Anna American Revolution.

A long line of years was spanned by the pageant in the reproduction of the discovery of the pass by Timothy Nash and Benjamin Sawyer to the coming of the railroad in 1875. The pass became an important route of commerce enabling the pioneers to carry their products through the mountains to the market in the east.

A turnpike was built and long lines of wagons loaded with merchandise of various descriptions passed through the gateway both winter and summer. Increasing traffic called for places of shelter, particularly in the winter.

Simple taverns sprang up. One was found in the house of Elder Crawford at the southern entrance to the notch, another in Eleazar Rosebrook's 13 miles distant, near the site of the present Fabian House, and later the Willey House midway in the notch.

Service of Pioneers

In 1792 Mr. Rosebrook, a native of Grafton, Mass., settled in Nash and Sawyer's location. Three years later he pushed up the Connecticut River to what is now Colebrook, then known as Monadnock, where he built a log cabin and brought his wife and two small daughters there.

Ethan Allen Crawford, who was heir to the Rosebrook property, had come to New Hampshire with his father, Abel Crawford, from Guilderland, N. Y., in 1770. They settled on the very spot where the Crawford House stands.

The whole family's history is intimately connected with that of the mountains. Ethan Allen Crawford, seven feet tall, was nearly as well known to all visitors and was of almost as much interest as Mount Washington.

Timothy Dwight, one of the early presidents of Yale College, a historian and traveler, was one of the main characters in the pageant.

"Granny" Stalbird and Nancy Barton, the first women to traverse the notch, were shown together with other women who courageously braved the hardships of pioneer life. In the mountains, Hannah Rosebrook, wife of Eleazar, Mrs. Crawford, wife of Abel.

Rapid Growth

The settlers were followed by travelers, men of science and letters, who came to see the wonders of the White Mountains, and poets who came to write of them. With the coming of the railroad were more travelers who came in ever-increasing numbers, making the region widely known for its scenic beauty and a vast playground.

Quickly the country passed through all the stages from that of the wilderness and the first adventurers who came to trail and build themselves crude cabins to palatial hotels with all the comforts and most of the luxuries of the greatest cities; from ox carts to trains and automobiles, from the handful of families scattered here and there, to thousands.

The President and Mrs. Coolidge have seen their first Adirondack deer. The little animal, a young doe, stood in the wood road as their car approached, stared curiously at it for a moment, and then bounded into the woods.

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MEXICO BASES HER FUTURE ON RURAL SCHOOLS SYSTEM

3000 Now, 5000 by 1927 From Frontier to Frontier is the Goal, Dr. Moises Saenz Tells Harris Institute—Sees Republic Awaken

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 16—Mexico is striving to bring about national unity through public schools for all classes, Dr. Moises Saenz, sub-secretary of the Department of Education of the neighboring republic, told the Harris Foundation Institute of Politics at the University of Chicago.

Simple, one-room schools for thousands of rural districts that have never known education, and large open-air schools for the city slums are being provided to meet the needs of a population which is 62 per cent illiterate, Dr. Saenz said.

"There is a new conscience in Mexico, and also a new impatience," he continued. "We realize our weakness but we also know our strength. We know the value of the time that Diaz wasted and we know the value of the money that he squandered. One year means a century of good and 1,000,000 pesos is 1000 schools for the peasants."

POLIS OUT NEW SCHOOLS

Standing before a map of his country dotted with marks indicating new schools where none had been before, the Mexican educator continued:

"See the thousands of black squares spread from coast to coast and from frontier to frontier," Dr. Saenz said, pointing to the impressive map. "They are all rural schools. Last year there were 2000, this year of 1926 we have 1000 more, and in 1927, we shall go up to 5000."

"Three thousand schools, 3000 teachers. That is, 3000 men and women trained to preach the gospel of Mexico, the gospel of rural life and of social service."

Explaining the purpose of Mexico's new rural schools, Dr. Saenz continued:

"Through our little rural schools we are trying to bring into the fold of the Mexican family the 4,000,000 Indians; to make them think and feel in Spanish. To incorporate them into that type of civilization which constitutes the Mexican nationality; to bring them into that community of ideas and emotions which is Mexico, and to integrate the Indians with sacrifice; to integrate Mexico through the rural school that is to teach the people of the mountains and of the far-away valleys, the millions of people that are Mexicans, but are not yet Mexican, to teach them the love of Mexico and the meaning of Mexico."

LOOKING PROBLEM IN FACE

"We in Mexico are looking the problem straight in the face. For the first time we are gathering statistics on educational conditions for the whole country. The facts we have to face are appalling. We have no right to be pessimistic, however. More is being done for education in the country than was ever done before. Public education in Mexico is carried on by the federal government, by the state governments and in some cases by the municipal authorities."

The federal government started its nationwide program of schools in 1920 and today, after six years, maintains outside the federal district and territories more than 300 schools with a total enrollment of over 250,000.

"Our educational program is devised for Mexico as a whole. We cannot plan for fine schools for the capitals, calculated to dazzle the foreign visitor; we have to think of the 1,500,000 children without a school to go to, simply because they happen to live in the remote country districts or in the backward states."

Summarizes the Problem

In a succinct summary Dr. Saenz defined the problem in Mexico today, saying: "Sixty-two per cent of the population are illiterates. We have nearly 2,750,000 children to send to school. Nearly 1,750,000 of these are without a school to go to. State governments on the average are using 40 per cent of their budgets for schools. The Federal Government is spending as much for education as is possible at present when one considers that education, while important, is not the only obligation of the Federal Government."

Mexico's new rural schools have been founded on the doctrines of modern education. Dr. Saenz reported.

In a vivid and appealing picture, he described what he called a typical rural school, saying in part:

"Our little school is the center of interest of the village. Next to the church the school building is the best of the place. There is a school committee formed by half a dozen prominent citizens. Poor, simple souls, intensely interested in having their children get an education that was not their lot to get themselves. There is a tiny library in this school just a five-foot shelf, perhaps, but something for the people of the village to read under the stimulus of the teacher."

NIGHT SESSIONS FOR ADULTS

In the evening the young people come to get their share of schooling. Practically every one of our rural schools holds a night session for the adults. Toward evening they come and as it is this typical school we are visiting there is no artificial light, each person brings his own light, a little candle, and setting it up by his desk, begins earnestly to study his lesson.

"The rural teacher leads a busy life. Teaching the Three R's would be child's play compared with what this teacher has to do in this little rural school of ours. The teacher is supposed to work six hours daily, four during the day with the children and two in the evening with adults."

"But the children have the habit of coming early in the morning and going late in the evening. Have they not their gardens and chickens and pigs and bees and silkworms? Have they not their weaving and hammering, their painting and embroidery? Four hours, say, may 10 hours is hardly enough."

"Did you ever hear of the school being the center of the community and the teacher being a real social docu-

mentary. We have to refuse them too often because our budget does not provide sufficient funds."

Most of the teachers now serving the rural schools have deficient training, Dr. Saenz stated. To supply their needs, the Department of Education has organized groups of specialists to go to the field and to hold teachers' institutes right in the community where the teachers are working, he said, continuing:

"Each group is composed of an educator, expert in rural education, a social worker, an expert in agriculture, an expert in home industries and a teacher of physical education. A library, a phonograph and a radio receiving apparatus form part of the equipment. The village serves as a laboratory to the teachers while attending the institute."

REAL DEMAND FOR EDUCATION

"There is a tremendous demand for it," he replied. "The most disagreeable thing we have to do in our work is to refuse groups of peasants who come to the department to ask for schools for their

Transport Men Recall the Day When Way to West Was Opened

Gather at Chamber of Commerce to Commemorate 50th Anniversary of the Piercing of Hoosac Mountain by Famous Tunnel

Representatives of more than 10 railroad and steamship lines in Boston and about 75 members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce joined at luncheon at the Chamber building today to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of Hoosac Tunnel.

Roland W. Boyden, president of the Chamber, presided, and among the speakers was Charles H. Jones, who was active in the shoe and leather industry when the tunnel was built in 1878.

Mr. Jones pointed out that 50 years ago New England was the workshop of the United States but that the development of the west, both in population and industry, is due in no small part to the building of the famous tunnel which passes through the base of the base of the Hoosac Mountain. A contract was awarded for \$4,000,000.

FORMAL OPENING IN 1878

The formal opening of the tunnel and the start of the first passenger train was made on July 17, 1878. In

interesting capital in the proposed tunnel, even as late as 1851, when the effort was put forth by the Troy & Greenfield Railroad. Two attempts were made on the project before 1860, both of which failed, but in 1862 the Massachusetts Legislature authorized an appropriation of \$2,000,000. It was not realized at that time that the final cost would involve the expenditure of more than \$20,000,000.

The Canadian construction interests goes the credit of finally attempting the "bore" through the base of the base of the Hoosac Mountain. A contract was awarded for \$4,000,000.

porary injunction granted restraining officers of the company from altering in any manner the status of the banks. The petition was brought by the Bank of Umatilla, Fla.

Yesterday the Federal Court assumed jurisdiction on the plea of four Atlanta creditors. Former Gov. Hugh M. Dorsey and J. K. Ottley, president of the Fourth National Bank, were appointed receivers for the company.

The state banking department said that many of the banks that closed had only temporarily ceased business pending reorganization and rearrangement of financing after the bankruptcy proceedings of their fiscal agent.

The latest banks reported closed include the State Bank of Palatka, Fla., and the Bank of Lake Helen, Fla.

WHERE WINTER STAYS

MENDOZA, Argentina (AP)—Transandean railway officials estimate that, owing to heavy snows, rail communication over the Andes between Argentina and Chile will not be normal until September. Snow plows are unable to function, due to the depth of the snow, and temperatures are ranging between zero and five degrees below zero.

RESULT OF CONFERENCE

The concession was the result of a conference between Herman A. Metz, public representative on the Interborough Board, and Mr. Hedley, following a request by the Transit Commissioners that the public representatives on the board take up with the other directors the question of the immediate steps being taken to relieve the situation in order that "normal operation of the subway may be promptly resumed for the convenience and safety of the riding public."

William Niles and Abel E. Blackmar are the other public representatives on the Interborough Board, but Judge Blackmar is in the West and Mr. Niles was unable to take part in the conference with Mr. Hedley. Therefore Mr. Metz took the initiative.

The men who returned to work will be "assured of fair consideration on their merits," but certain of the men would not be taken back on any terms, Mr. Hedley said, without the consent of the general committee of the Brotherhood of Interborough Employees and no man taken back would be discriminated against because of his absence from the service on strike.

MAN RETURN TO WORK

At the office of the company it was stated that many of the men had returned to work but no figures were available. Harry Post, who is one of the defendants in the action brought by the Interborough, is among the number who have returned. He is said to have been in the employ of the Interborough for more than 20 years.

The extension of the strike to powerhouse employees has not interfered with the service in any way, according to statements from the offices of the transit commission and also from the Interborough. No figures were available either at the company's offices or from the transit commission as to the number of powerhouse employees who had quit.

At the Interborough offices it was declared that all the jobs had been filled and that work was not interfered with in any way. Service on the subway remains about the same.

OPEN PORTRAITS SOLD

PHILADELPHIA, July 16 (AP)—Thirty-six portraits of war-time celebrities by Sir William Orpen realized 12,820 guineas at an auction today. A portrait of President Wilson brought the highest price, 2,500 guineas. After keen bidding it went to W. W. Sampson.

TABLET MONORS JOUETTE'S RIDE

RICHMOND, Va. (Special Correspondence)—The Charlottesville, Va., Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution will place a bronze tablet on a large bowie in the village of Cuckoo, Louisa County, in honor of Capt. Jack Jouett Jr. and his famous ride to save Thomas Jefferson and the Virginia Legislature from capture by the British troops.

"Out of respect for the law of the Commonwealth, the Governor of Pennsylvania has ordered the State Building closed on Sunday," the Rev. William B. Forney, secretary of the Philadelphia Sabbath Observance Association.

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PROGRESS MADE TOWARD SAFETY

Long Strides Taken in the Movement to Standardize Industry in America

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Notable progress in industrial standardization in the United States is reported by the American Engineering Standards Committee in its 1926 Year Book just off the press.

No less than 212 industrial standardization projects are now in progress or completed, according to the report, which states that 365 national organizations—technical, industrial, and governmental—are participating in the work through officially accredited representatives, numbering nearly 1600 persons in all.

Industrial safety, including prevention of explosions in mines, highway safety, aeronautical safety, drafting-room practice and mechanical design in manufacturing are among the fields in which standards are being worked out and adopted in the interest of economy in manufacture, convenience to consumers, and safety to workers and the public.

Codes for Aeronautics

For the first time complete national agreement has been reached on a safety code for aeronautics, the committee's report announces. In the development of this code the military and civil branches of the Federal Government and the commercial and public agencies interested in the subject were represented. The code deals with standards of safety for design, construction, testing and operating of aircraft.

A system which lays the basis for the carrying out of complete interchangeable manufacture on a national scale, as well as for facilitating mass production within the individual factory, is contained within the committee's report. The most important project it has ever carried through, this is described as a system of limit gaging, together with a scheme of tolerances and allowances for machined fits in interchangeable manufacture. The committee states that when the work embraced in this project permeates the manufacturing industries of the Nation the resulting savings will run into enormous figures.

Mining Industry Helped

The mining industry is declared to be the most recent to take up standardization on a comprehensive scale, a notable step in the prevention of explosions having been taken in the compilation of a code for rock dusting of coal mines.

Uniform legislation affecting highway traffic apparently will be brought nearer realization through the exertions of the agencies co-operating with the engineering standards committee, which states that the same ideas underlying its three codes on colors for traffic signs, automobile brakes, and headlamps, are embodied in the model traffic code recommended by the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety.

The co-operation of the Federal Government with industry through the machinery of the American Engineering Standards Committee is declared to be increasing steadily. International co-operation is also developing rapidly, there now being national standardizing bodies in 20 countries through whose associated action the great work of international standardization is already launched and well under way.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC HURTS CANADA

(Continued from Page 1)

"States," says Mr. Sparks. "He cuts his overhead" by bringing back return loads of contraband on which there is a high Canadian tariff."

The extent of this traffic can be emphasized in no stronger way than to recall that it has been made the political issue on which the King Cabinet fell. Headlines have carried the story of it the length and breadth of Canada, and Mr. Sparks is not alone in his declaration that a major cause of it has come from weakening of the Customs Service as a result of countering rum-running into the United States.

The Commercial Protective Association was formed as an anti-smuggling group and was composed of or had associated with it the following organizations, among others: Toronto Board of Trade, Montreal Board of Trade, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Wholesale Dry Goods Association of Canada, Canadian Association of German Manufacturers, Merchants' Association of Montreal, Canadian Jewelers' Association, Manufacturers Credit Bureau, Ltd., Canadian Silk Manufacturers' Association and many other trade organizations. Important constructive recommendations have been submitted to the parliamentary committee investigating the Department of Customs for improving the customs service. The evidence given by Mr. Sparks, representing the association before the committee, showed that the business of many trades is being seriously undermined by loads of contraband brought into Canada from the United States in many instances as "two-way" traffic brought by international rum-runners at return loads.

To The Christian Science Monitor correspondent, Mr. Sparks said: "The real trouble with the customs enforcement system in Canada seems to be that the department's morale has been seriously weakened. I believe a major cause of this has been the prevalence of rum-running from Canada into the United States across the border, which Canadian customs officials, except in certain instances, have not been called upon to stop."

Canadian Authorities Lukewarm

The Canadian law does not forbid export of Canadian-made liquor. Distilleries are in fact permitted to

operate by the Dominion law even in provinces like Ontario which are dry. It is true that some agreements have been made with the United States officials to decrease rum-running, but it is commonly agreed that Canadian authorities have not gone out of their way to stop liquor exports, which have reached tremendous proportions. There has been an attitude of unconcern over violations of United States dry laws by Canadian liquor manufacturers. The revelations of the special parliamentary committee show that a powerful political influence has grown up and is exerted by the vested interests of Canadian distillers and brewers, who have flourished on the smuggling business. It has constantly been declared in Dominion official circles that the laws of dry United States are no concern of ours, and that the United States should police its own boundaries. The feeling till recently has been that Canada has nothing to lose by permitting violation of the American dry laws.

"Within the past few weeks that attitude has received a severe jolt. It has been felt all along by many that a traffic which by its very nature is immoral cannot be economically sound. Experience proves this to be only too true.

The evidence before the special committee shows a connection between rum-running in the United States and the running of other contraband (like silk) back into Canada by the same lawbreakers.

Customs Demoralized

"Worse than that, however, is the demoralization which has been produced in our customs service. This has arisen from the necessity of Canadian customs agents being cognizant at open violations of the laws of the country just over the border. When a load of liquor leaves a Canadian distillery located on the lakes, and proceeds for a 'Mexican' port by means of a small motorboat, it is perfectly obvious to everybody concerned that a violation of law is under way. The Canadian officials are forced by law to give clearances to such boats in most instances, and collect the excise taxes on them. That makes them cognizant to the deception which is being practiced. Canadian business men are now realizing the consequences of such demoralizing practices.

Some business men say, 'What's the difference?' It all brings in American dollars to Canada, doesn't it? But I believe that any undertaking that is not morally sound cannot be economically sound. The revelations of the present Parliamentary Committee showing the growth of smuggling within Canada, seem to indicate that I am justified in my position."

Many influential newspapers in Canada pointed out in like manner that the cause of the recent crisis in Parliament over activities of smugglers and the alleged connivance of members of the Cabinet in them was the result of officially in preventing liquor smuggling into the United States. In fairness to the King ministry, however, it must be said that this failure to take effective means of preventing smuggling appears not to have been confined to the Liberal Cabinet.

The following extract from Mr. Sparks' testimony before the Parliamentary Committee indicates the methods of the "two-way" smugglers:

"You see these goods are run across the boundary in trucks and touring cars," said Mr. Stevens, member of the committee. "I would like the committee to know how they manage to run backward and forward across the boundary without interference by the customs officials. A—Because they buy the customs officials first."

Q—They what? A—They buy the help of the customs officials first.

Q—In other words, the customs officials have been corrupted before the smuggling is attempted? A—Certainly. We proved that beyond a doubt.

Q—Now, have you ever in your investigation tried to test the facility with which you could cross the border? A—Yes.

Q—What was the result of it? A—Very easy.

Q—You demonstrated to your own satisfaction and to these officials that it could be done?

Mr. Henderson, K. C.: By rearrangement with them.

The Witness: The best evidence is that they discharged a number of customs officers.

PHILADELPHIA JUDGE WAIVES JURY TRIALS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (Special Correspondence)—Judge Edwin O. Lewis of this city has announced that hereafter he will permit a defendant appearing before him to waive a trial by jury. There is now pending a ten case in which he fined defendant after conviction without jury and arrangements have been made to bring this case before the Supreme Court in order to obtain a decision on the matter.

Already two defendants have taken advantage of the alternative, the case being one in which two youths were charged with robbery in a Market Street department store. Both defendants denied the charge, but on their approval of trial without jury, Judge Lewis, after hearing the evidence quickly found them guilty and placed them on probation for two years under a suspended sentence.

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30-HOUR HOP TO EUROPE SEEN IN "FLOATING ISLANDS" TEST

Army and Navy Officers Interested in Invention of Seadrome, Huge Landing Place at Sea for Airplanes—Experiment a Success

WILMINGTON, Del. (Special Correspondence)—Experimental demonstration of the practicability of a 30-hour transatlantic trip by airplane aided by anchored seadromes as mid-ocean landing fields, was given by the inventor, Edward R. Armstrong, before a group of army and navy officers. Models of the seadromes and of an ocean liner were subjected to wave action with the re-

experts who witnessed the test declared. Naval authorities admitted that ordinary ships such as used for airplane carriers cannot be used as mobile bases for airplane landing and "take off" except in ordinary weather, and expressed much interest in the test for this reason.

Steps Across the Ocean
Mr. Armstrong's plans for the use of his "floating islands," that there

suggested that 400 airplanes would leave the terminals daily against 750 trains out of the chief terminals of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The former would be on three and one-half minute headway, while the latter sends out a train every two minutes. The income from each passenger per mile would be 8.5 cents by the air line against 2.8 cents by rail. The original investment of the air-drome plan would be one-sixth of the railroad and the income of the former would be 16 times more than the latter.

Transportation and engineering experts and army and navy representatives from almost all countries, who witnessed the test declared themselves as fully convinced by the demonstration that the "floating islands" is the solution not only of transatlantic aviation but of eliminating the perils of navigation by ships.

Ship Takes Nose Dive While "Island" Stands Firm



ONE OF THE STEPS ACROSS THE OCEAN
Models of a Typical Ocean-Going Steamship and of the Newly-Invented Seadrome React to a "Tempest in a Teacup": Demonstration to Prove the Platform Unaffected by Waves That Tossed the Vessel.

sult that in storm conditions, which all but swamped the boat model, the seadrome remained steady and level, practically unaffected.

Mr. Armstrong's invention of these so-called "floating islands," he says, marks a new era in ship construction, making possible a structure that can withstand storms.

The theory of his accomplishment is somewhat complicated, but may be simply described as a large landing dock supported by piling-like displacement members with enlarged sections relatively deep in still water under the waves. Essentially the landing dock is 70 or more feet above the waves while the supporting structure is down under them, so that in a sea way but a small portion of the structure is subjected to the waves.

The "floating islands" will be equipped for the comfort, rest and entertainment of airplane guests, and provision for refueling the airplanes. Mr. Armstrong claims that, these stations not only would lessen the expense of the air voyage over the Atlantic, but would add materially to the comfort and safety of passengers.

The "floating islands" is made in the adaptability of the "floating island" to favorable localities in the sea.

Entire Cost \$45,000,000

The cost of the entire equipment including seaplanes, airfields and all other appliances connected with the plan, is set at \$45,000,000, while Mr. Armstrong and transportation experts figure the net earnings of the route will be \$65,000,000 a year, and the time for crossing the Atlantic would be reduced to possibly 15 hours.

These figures used in comparison with the transportation statistics of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the largest transportation company in the United States, give much light on the magnitude of the proposed operation of the seadrome plan. It is

shall be eight of them at intervals of 400 miles along the proposed 3600 mile route from Atlantic City, N. J., to Plymouth, England. Each of the airfields will cover an area equivalent of 11 acres or more if necessary to meet requirements of traffic. The route will be below the lanes of ocean steamships, below the ice areas and the sections where the worst and most frequent storms are encountered.

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NUNS ASSEMBLING TO LEAVE MEXICO

MEXICO CITY, July 16 (AP)—Dispatches from Vera Cruz say 150 Roman Catholic nuns have arrived there from different points in Mexico with the intention of abandoning the country before the new religious regulations go into effect July 31. The nuns have been acting as teachers.

Increasing apprehension is felt in religious circles as to the possible effect of the new regulations, which forbid religious instruction in schools and bar foreign clergymen from officiating in Mexican churches.

El Universal Grafico prints an confirmed item declaring every Roman Catholic church in the Republic will be closed by the Government, Aug. 1. Government officials, on the other hand, repeat that they do not intend to molest churches and schools obeying the law.

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RADIO

AUSTRIAN BOY HAS DEVELOPED A NOVEL SET

Hears United States Using Crystal Detector and Amplifier

VIENNA (Special Correspondence) —Listening-in American stations with a self-made detector apparatus is the extraordinary feat of an Austrian boy, Anton Prelog, who lives in the suburb of Ernstbrunn. No one has yet been able to fathom how Prelog can hear America.

Radio experts have visited his house, and have examined the apparatus, but without finding the secret. Radio companies have approached him with attractive offers if he would reveal how he does it, but he remains adamant. The best results so far have been taken to Ernstbrunn by radio experts to see if possibly the situation had something to do with the phenomenon, but this was proved to be not the case. The home-made set simply possessed qualities which have hitherto not generally been known.

To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Herr Prelog was equally reticent. He described, however, as closely as he could this set of his. He said that he came upon it only after long experimentation and close study of the entire fundamentals of radio technique. The complicated tube set he put aside as offering too many difficulties. He started from the ground up and decided that his apparatus should be as simple as possible.

By combining two antennae he was finally able to hear the Vienna sending out 22 miles away, working with 14 kilowatt power. The next step, continued Prelog, was by exceedingly careful selection of the wiring to select certain sending stations and tune-in for them. I am now able to hear unmistakably some 60 stations. I heard Schenectady with the help of a single amplifier, and with a double amplifier I heard two American stations when the transoceanic trials were made. Much of my work is done at night."

The apparatus is a spindle wound around with silver wire, and is an detector a bright lead crystal is employed. The aerial, which he erected almost entirely by himself, is attached to a mast 60 feet high, connected to another mast 40 feet high on the roof of his home.

Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 1B

Evening Features

FOR SATURDAY, JULY 17

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CLEVELAND, Ohio. (411 Meters)

7 p. m.—Safety talk, "7-15—Windsor concert orchestra, 8:30—H. W. Grenadier Guard Band from Jeannine Mance Park, 10:30—Harold Leonard's Red Jackies.

CNRO, Ottawa, Ont. (435 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Tropic Corner for Girls and Boys," Dorothea Laddie, Laddie Orchestra, 8—Studio program followed by dance music.

CFCF, Toronto, Ont. (337 Meters)

5:35 p. m.—Stock quotations, 8—Canadian comedy selections and dance program.

WBZ, Boston, Mass. (323 Meters)

5:35 p. m.—Markets, 6—Capital Orchestra, 8—Musical program, 9:30—Lester Koenig and his Westminster Orchestra, 9—Musical program, 9:30—Weather; baseball results.

WTG, Schenectady, N. Y. (326 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—"Stock quotations, 8—Canadian comedy selections and dance program.

WEAF, New York City (439 Meters)

5 p. m.—Dinner music, 5:35—Baseball scores, 6:30—J. J. Bartunek, baritone, 6:45—Dora Goss, soprano, 7:15—Musical comedy hits by the WEAF Musical Comedy Troupe, 7:30—Goldman Band Concert, Edwin Franko Goldman, conductor, 8:15—Theodore Oliver, Conductor, soprano soloist, 9:15—Ben Bernie's Orchestra, 10—Kobayashi's Orchestra.

WNYC, New York City (436 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—"Stock quotations, 7:15—Windsor concert orchestra, 8:30—H. W. Grenadier Guard Band from Jeannine Mance Park, 10:30—Harold Leonard's Red Jackies.

CNRO, Ottawa, Ont. (435 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Safety talk, "7-15—Windsor

concert orchestra, 8:30—H. W. Grenadier Guard Band from Jeannine Mance Park, 10:30—Harold Leonard's Red Jackies.

WKBZ, Boston, Mass. (323 Meters)

5:35 p. m.—Markets, 6—Capital Orchestra, 8—Musical program, 9:30—Lester Koenig and his Westminster Orchestra, 9—Musical program, 9:30—Weather; baseball results.

WTG, Schenectady, N. Y. (326 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—"Stock quotations, 8—Canadian comedy selections and dance program.

WEAF, New York City (439 Meters)

5 p. m.—Dinner music, 5:35—Baseball

scores, 6:30—J. J. Bartunek, baritone, 6:45—Dora Goss, soprano, 7:15—Musical

comedy hits by the WEAF Musical

comedy Troupe, 7:30—Goldman Band

Concert, Edwin Franko Goldman, con-

ductor, 8:15—Theodore Oliver, Con-

sductor, soprano soloist, 9:15—Ben Bernie's Or-

chestra, 10—Kobayashi's Orchestra.

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WEAF, New York City

THE HOME FORUM

The Poetry of Travel

EVER since civilized man began to find pleasure and profit in viewing other scenes than those of his nativity, a chief delight of travel has been found in what the receptive eye and ear can do toward translating the matter-of-fact sights and sounds into the poetry of the universe.

Too often we take the beauties of nature for granted. It is only as we enter into the most intimate relation with what is encountered on land or sea that travel takes on the grand proportions that it should and that one may find himself in tune with nature at its best. And this applies as much to the busy life of the city as to the pastoral environment. Travel is that great opportunity which today, as in the time of the stage coach, endows each one with the capacity to become poetical, even though not one syllable may be uttered to give expression to the new-found emotions.

In the receptive mood as the journey is begun there is nothing more enticing than to watch how anything takes on the guise of poetics. Aboard the ocean liner the rhythm of the engines is sufficient to send us into the land of day-dreams, and even as we attempt to follow the revolutions of the gigantic screws that churn the water into foam, what a picture it brings up of all that lies beneath that ocean surface.

It is little to be wondered that all great poets have turned again and again to the mysterious waters for inspiration, and all may enjoy in some measure what they have felt; if only we make place in our own consciousness for what the sea reveals. Then, if one glances up and beholds the sky, either in its spotless blue or with clouds chasing each other toward the horizon, what grandeur holds one enthralled. Even the storm contains its poetic lesson, for the battle of the elements is that condition where a man, as it were, sees his own experience reflected, the struggle between evidence that it takes strength and wrestling to bring about purification.

It is because of the poetry that enters into all that the great writers have told of their travels that we turn with such satisfaction in their descriptions. From Bible history to the present day such depictions are of the very soulfulness inherent in them travelers. Whether in the rock-bound land of furthest Scandinavia, or in the isles of Greece, all of us may in some measure contribute toward the fuller appreciation of the poetry of motion. But room must be made for the taking in of all that thus offers itself without price. Then only can come that full enjoyment that travel affords when both pleasure and instruction is desired.

The less of mental baggage such a traveler encumbers himself with, the greater the appreciation he finds that abounds everywhere. The unexpected and surprising take on a color that becomes a stimulus to an ever-increasing readiness to accept whatever presents itself to eye and ear. Nature is then an open book, and no guide, however practical and ready at hand, can compare

with one's own estimate of what is here provided. A vacation thus initiated becomes then truly what it ought to be, and the wanderer returns to his accustomed haunts refreshed and enlightened as he should.

It may be profitable when setting out on a journey, be it near or far, to have as a companion a volume or two of poetry which deals directly with nature as the source of inspiration. Lyrical expression is the highest of art when it succeeds in touching the innermost feelings of the reader. A book of good poetry will prove a delightful touchstone by which the traveler may gauge his own mood and learn part of the secret that enabled the writer to so feelingly convey his impressions to us. We are all poets if we but permit ourselves to enter into the sacred precincts where the noise of the world is hushed and all that is worth while is refined and relieved of its dross.

But this condition of thought may be maintained with assurance as we proceed on our journeys and our quest. For instance, we may be entering Germany through one of the North Sea ports and working our way down to the snow-clad mountains of Bavaria, and we cannot fail to be impressed by the varied beauty and charm of the ever-shifting panorama. Here, in a space no larger than the State of Texas, nature has painted one of her incomparable canvases. Virgin forests alternate with fertile fields, high wooded slopes separate verdant valleys, famous old cities are reflected in historic rivers, and to the traveler who may be revisiting the scene after an absence of many years, there rises on the joyous wave of recollection the memory of impressive cathedrals, priceless art treasures and the inspiring messages of a Bach, a Beethoven or a Richard Wagner.

In the city, then, as much as in the countryside, one may gain inspiration, and the wise traveler is he who will pay due attention to those things which are set down for him to see, without relinquishing a single item of his own seeking. Germany is but one of the many countries that offer themselves in the present instance, for the poetic application is universal. And since the new and the old rub elbow here as perhaps in few other lands, much of what is observed needs itself in poetry. Take the city of Düsseldorf, for example. This hub of Germany's industrial wheel is, unlike great steel and iron center of Pennsylvania, beautifully spotless with its flower-decked parks and garden lawns. Here is found not only the center of Rhenish industry and trade but also the center of Rhenish art. The Düsseldorf school of paintings still maintains its high place. The new and the old thrown together here in happy juxtaposition is the very acme of poetic evolution.

A mental notebook filled with impressions gained from a summer outing some distance from home cannot fail to prove a constant source of joy in the days that follow after. And it is only as we see and feel the poetry of it all that such traveling becomes an ineffaceable memory.

All These I Own

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I own the memory of whispering trees
Which gossip in the wind at early dawn;

A roving cloud's swift shadow on the leas,
And petals like soft snow adrift on the lawn.

And mine the spectral cry of wild, shy loon,

The gulls like silver foam upon the bar;

And scented purple dusks beneath a moon

Shining and crescent like a scimitar.

I call these mine: the rocks firm-set and cool

Where barnacles and shaggy seaweeds are,

Token of vagrant tides; this shadowy pool

Which mirrors back the radiance of a star.

Mine is the clamor in the thunder's roll

Tossed as by might of Titans from on high,

Mine is the splendor as the lightning scroll!

Cleaves a swift pathway in the riven sky.

I own the dreaming haze on distant hills,

The long pale pathway of a winding lane,

The nodding cowslips, fern and daffodils,

The magic curtain of a summer rain.

Mine is the smell of freshly furrowed earth,

The gleam of sunlight on a running brook;

Mine is the wonder of each spring's new birth,

The autumn fields and grain within the stock.

And mine the mystery of a velvet night

Across whose sky a far-flung jeweled zone

Arches the heavens, scintillant with light;

These memories are mine—all these I own.

Mary Chase Witherbee.

The Success of a Book

The success of a book with a reader is to be measured by its effect upon the actual daily existence of the reader. If a book excites thought; if it stimulates the sense of beauty, the sense of pity, the sense of sympathy; if it helps in any way towards the understanding of one's fellow-creatures . . . if it awakens the conscience and thus directly influences personal conduct; if it accomplishes any of these things, then it has succeeded.—Arnold Bennett, in "Things That Have Interested Me."

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PUBLISHED BY MARY BAKER EDDY

Christian Science Journal
Christian Science Sentinel
Diseases of the Christian Science
Le Recueil des Christian Sciences
Christian Science Quarterly

The Beckoning Island

On a shelf among other books of reference stands a thin, paper-backed atlas, which, when it was new cost threepence. It marks only the most important towns, so that from the look of the different countries one gets the impression of wide uninhabited stretches of land. For this reason, if for no other, it is a pleasure to pore over the various maps, for they present a world of open country and unspoiled beauty.

The water on each page is colored a deep blue—it would seem that the sun is always shining everywhere; the mountains are green; and all around the coast is a very narrow streak of brown, making one think of seaweed. On the first page is a picture of the world, and riding the sea between Europe and America is a sailing boat, so large that it very nearly reaches New York while still

hugging the coast of Cornwall. It is a very reassuring boat, steady and true, and gives one a confidence in the Atlantic which other pictures sometimes fail to afford.

Lately the atlas has taken to open itself at the map of Europe. In the left-hand corner, cutting into a portion of Northern Africa, is a little chart giving a scale of mileage, and it is a fascinating occupation to measure just exactly how far, as the crow flies, a certain island in the Mediterranean lies from a certain town in England. You can go on measuring and imagining by the hour. It so happens that you have chosen this particular island for your summer holiday; it happens, also, that you have exactly twenty-one days in which to get there, to stay there, and to get back again. The man at the tourist shop is very hopeful. It can be done easily, he says—Newhaven to

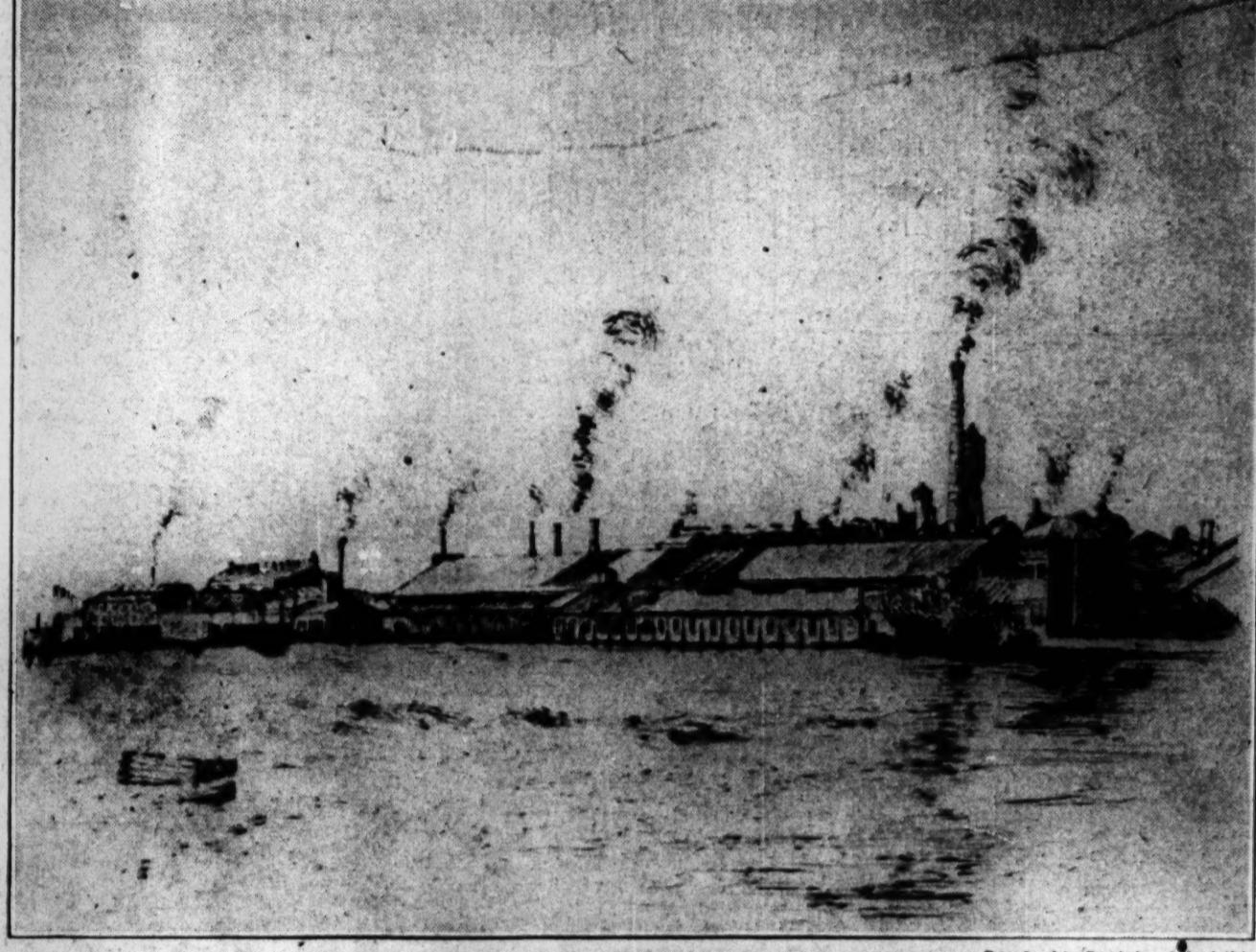
Dieppe, train via Paris and Rome to Naples, and then, madam, should you be tired of traveling by land, a reservation on a boat. That is where the full flood of excitement entered.

Reservation on a boat," not just "a boat," but your very own special reservation. The word conjures up a scene so clear that you are convinced you have already experienced the whole wonderful holiday. It is evening, and you and your light luggage and your reservation pass up the gangway and take your place on the little deck. Beyond the bay lies Naples, and in the darkening light Vesuvius lifts its head, with a cloud of smoke—a fascinating, strange thing, rising and rising close up to the stars. Then night, with the small boat beating across the strip of water—Mediterranean water, very, very blue—and morning, with the engines at rest, and the sun

filling the heavens and bathing your island in gold.

There are still many weeks to wait. Islands in the Mediterranean are like flowers that bloom in the autumn; one has to wait while the summer blossoms come and go, and other folk are packing up and hurrying off, and coming back again all brown and beautiful, with their pockets full of treasured snapshots. But when the English da's begin to draw in, and the gardens are looking neglected and weary, and a touch of chill creeps around with the evening, then somewhere in a sapphire sea an island will open its all-lovely heart, and the scent from its petals will call you from the autumn mists to floods of sunlight.

Meanwhile, the little atlas and the traveler to be will endeavor to be patient, and dream their dreams together.



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The Domnarvet Iron Works. From the Etching by Axel Fridell

"Abundantly satisfied"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN the Psalmist said, "They shall be abundantly satisfied with the fatness of the house; and thou shalt make them drink of the river of thy pleasures," he stated a truth that should attract the attention and stay the wanderings of every seeker for the spiritual things that satisfy. And is it not this satisfaction we are all seeking? Varied concepts of that which satisfies, as well as devious ways of finding it, there may be; but satisfaction is the goal of human endeavor, to be the ideals of the seeker high or low, spiritual or material.

The teachings of Christian Science have brought to mankind the knowledge of that which satisfies; and through adherence to its truths, thousands have begun the journey from sense to Soul, from a material sense of life to a spiritual sense.

Daily and hourly are they proving that true satisfaction is here and now; that God is blessing abundantly, completely, those who are looking to Spirit as the source of enjoyment, as the Giver of all good. They are reaping the fruits of the Spirit—love, joy, and peace. Not things, but thoughts, —the ideas of Truth—are what we must seek, rather than imperfect human models. Blessing upon blessing, satisfaction upon satisfaction, will come to the one who seeks rightly, and relinquishes his attempts to gain satisfaction from a material basis, or who ceases to bargain with Deity for what he needs. It is the looking outward and upward, away from matter to Spirit, from sense to Soul, which brings the revelation and demonstration of that which quenches false human desires. One who struggled to overcome the false appetite for intoxicating liquor said that he never failed to get relief from the desire to drink when he turned with his whole heart to the assuring promise, "They shall be abundantly satisfied with the fatness of thy (God's) house."

The mistaken notion of finding satisfaction in revenge, by returning evil for evil, finds a strong rebuke in the teachings of Mrs. Eddy. She exemplified in her life the admonition of Jesus, "Love your enemies, . . . do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you." Mrs. Eddy writes in her Message to The Mother Church for 1922 (p. 17): "Happiness consists in being and in doing good; only what God gives, and what we give ourselves and others through His tenure, confers happiness: conscious worth satisfies the hungry heart, and nothing else can. Consult thy everyday life; take its answer as to thy aims, motives, fondest purposes, and this oracle of years will put to flight all care for the world's soft flattery or its frown."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian.)

Insight

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A poet's commonplace events Must serve as rich experience. He, looking at a tree, perceives Significance between the leaves And parables, similitudes In corner lots or pathless woods.

Intuitively he discerns

A subtle meaning wrought in ferns, A drama in the bright career Of spring recurring year by year, And deep emotion in a pool Which lies all summer, still and cool.

Marion Steward.

In Translating, What Remains?

Poetry is an art singularly privileged. It penetrates deeper, and mixes more intimately into our lives, than any other art, because the vehicle of its power is language; and language is the very faculty of spiritual existence in this world, as well as the means whereby human ability transmits its affairs. But poetry has to pay for its privilege. Men exist in nations; and the affairs of no nation can be quite like the affairs of another. Poetry is the most local of the arts. Dante, as is well known, scornfully refused to expand his poetry to "Tedeschi e Inglesi," to whom, he says, his art could never reveal its greatness.

The greatness of both Chapman and Pope is Homer's greatness; this, in either paraphrase, is the surviving thing.—Lascelles Abercrombie, in "The Theory of Poetry."

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SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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Those That Go Down to the Sea

Men who have loved the ships they took to sea,

Loved the tall masts, the prows that creased with foam,

Have learned, deep in their hearts, how it might be

That there is yet a dearer thing than home.

The decks they walk, the rigging in the stars,

The clean boards counted in the watch they keep—

These, and the sunlight or the slippery spars,

Will haunt them ever, waking and asleep.

Ahore, these men are not as other men,

They walk as strangers through the crowded street,

Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration

A Simple Method of Budget Accounting

TO PLAN a household budget is not a difficult matter, but budgeting is only a means to an end, and that end is the wise expenditure of income in a manner that will increase value and secure better returns. To accomplish this end, something more is necessary—a simple but thoroughly effective system of accounting for all expenditure and income. It is a common fallacy to assume that all bookkeeping is difficult, time-consuming, and in the end, not worth the trouble expended. The business man and the business woman know that this is not true, and an increasing number of women engaged in the business of house-keeping are discovering that book-keeping in the home is just as valuable as it is in any other business.

In presenting a method of effective budget accounting to the housewife, or the business manager of the home, two things are essential: it must be simple, and it must not demand much time to operate. In examining a number of household bookkeeping systems, the writer finds that while most of them are thoroughly sound and adequate, they demand either a knowledge of elementary bookkeeping or too much time to carry into effect. Some of them are too incomplete and reveal very little information after entries have been made.

For the purpose of demonstrating the system which will be presented here, let it be assumed that a family of four, two adults and two children, with a total income of \$200 a month, or \$2400 a year, is going on a budget. The family is living in a city apartment, and the children are at school. The budgeted items are as follows:

Food and cooking	\$50
(Food \$45 and gas \$5)	
Rent 54	
(Rent \$40 and carafes to table \$4)	
Cleaning 15	
House operating expense 16	
(Laundry \$4, telephone \$3.50, cleaning \$1.50, groceries \$1.50, supplies \$4.50, sundries \$3)	
Education 10	
(Books, magazines, courses, etc.)	
Recreation 10	
(Amusements, outings, etc.)	
Insurance 5	
Savings 20	
Giving 20	
"Church, charity, contributing to support of relatives, etc.)	
Capital expenditures 10	
Architectural fees, furniture, linens, radio, piano, car, etc., on time basis)	

Having decided on this budget, the family is ready to open its one book of account, for only one is actually necessary. In the "Budget Record and Cash Journal" (Exhibit "A") will be found the monthly budget figures duly entered under their respective classification. The two columns on the left side of the form are for cash entries only, that is to say, cash deposited, and cash with drawn by check. It must be understood that in actual practice each entry is an individual record; for example, the income of \$200 may be actually four entries of \$50 each where the wage-earner is paid weekly. In the same way all the other entries will, in actual practice, be itemized. To bring these figures within the limits of newspaper column, it has been necessary to lump all the entries together and show them as totals.

In a previous article of this series appearing in The Christian Science Monitor on April 23, the problem of cash purchases was dealt with in detail. The purchases which will be made by cash and not paid by checks, must be carefully estimated at the beginning of the month and then a check drawn which will cover these estimated items and leave a small balance over for emergencies. This, it will be noted, is \$75 in the case exemplified, and this sum should be distributed through the budget columns on the right-hand side of the sheet, immediately. This leaves only the disbursements by checks to be accounted for, and these will be entered as the checks are issued, one entry for each check, of course.

Find the New Balances

At the end of the month all columns must be totaled. When this has been done, the first thing is to find the bank balance. This is done by adding the previous balance to the cash receipts total, then finding the difference between the new total and the total of checks drawn; this difference is the new balance in the bank. It does not include anything left over from the petty cash fund out of which cash payments have been made. The next thing to do is to find the balance or deficit, on the monthly budget amounts after deducting the actual expenditure made for each class. In few cases will the amount spent exactly equal the amount set aside for that particular purpose. Where one has over-spent on a particular item, the difference must be indicated in red ink. For example: \$10 was allowed for education, but \$12 was spent, so that the difference (\$2) must be shown in red.

The next business is to show the new month's budget figures, which will be one-twelfth of the annual budget figures, plus any unexpected balance from the previous months; or in the case where the month's apportionment has been exceeded, less the amount of over-expense. For example since nothing was spent for clothing in June, the \$15 allowed for clothing each month added to the new month's budget, minus \$30 available for clothing expenditure. It will be readily seen that by this method, certain budget amounts will accumulate from month to month until a heavy purchase is made to decrease it. This is specially true of the clothing allowance. The purchase of one suit of clothes, or a dress, will considerably reduce the accumulated balance.

This method is so simple in operation that it would be very difficult for anyone to go wrong on it. It must be recognized that all expenditures made by cash are accounted for in the book before the money is actually spent, the total amount charged (\$75) will never be exactly accurate. As long as the difference between what is actually spent and what is charged does not exceed, say \$10, this plan will work satisfactorily; but as soon as a greater discrepancy appears, an adjustment must be made. This may be done either by correcting the item which shows an amount in excess of actual expenditure or the surplus may be deposited in the bank,

and an entry made of the amount so deposited, in the cash receipts column.

Supplementary Record

For those who desire to go a step further, a very useful record may be kept by summarizing the monthly figures shown on form "A" and showing the monthly totals in the manner illustrated on form "B". This is, of course, an additional record and does not take the place of form "A".

It will be noted that in the control

type of form used. These sheets

will be available for a price of \$1.00.

Types of Budget Forms

Now just a word concerning the type of form used. These sheets

will be available for a price of \$1.00.

BOTH as a saving in time and money, it pays to buy lemons by the dozen and make up quantities of syrup. Besides always being available for lemonade, it will make lemon pies, sherbets and lemon cake fillings available at all times. One can use one's favorite recipe, adding less sugar than usual, of course, and introducing the syrup in place of the lemon juice and part of the liquid. Until one discovers just the proper amounts to employ

When the Lemon Season Comes

is kept on hand, which it can be for some time in a cold place.

Prize Lemon Pie

For a prize lemon pie, mix together well a cupful of sugar and 4 level tablespoomfuls of corn starch. Add the grated rind of a lemon and its juice, the yolks of 2 eggs and beat all together well. Have ready 2 cupfuls of boiling water and 1/2 of an apple peeled and grated. Pour the boiling water over the lemon mix-

lemon-colored and add gradually, stirring all the while, 1-3 cupfuls of sugar. Beat in the grated rind of a lemon, 2 tablespoomfuls of granulated gelatine that has been dissolved in 3 tablespoomfuls of boiling water. Beat the 3 egg-whites very stiff and when the mixture begins to thicken, cut and fold in the whites. Turn into a small border mold and chill. Remove from the mold to a pretty serving plate and fill the center with whipped cream. Sprinkle generously with nut-meats and candied orange peel for unusually special occasions.

Fruit Charlotte

For a cool, delicious dessert for a hot day, line glass cups with thin slices of sponge or angel food cake and fill the centers with pineapple surprise: Toss together 1 cupful of whipped cream, the stiffly beaten white of an egg and 1 cupful of finely shredded pineapple and confectioner's sugar. Beat in 1/2 cupful of lemon juice and leave on the ice at least half an hour before serving to chill thoroughly. Garnish with red raspberries or large strawberries, sliced.

Directions for Weaving One Side of the Bag

1st Border

One row of blue woven over 1 strand and under 1 strand.

2nd Border

Five rows of rose, over 1 strand and under 1 strand, alternating from the blue.

3rd Border

One row of red woven over 1 strand and under 1 strand.

4th Border

Five rows of blue, over 1 strand and under 1 strand.

5th Border

One row of yellow woven over 1 strand and under 1 strand.

6th Border

One row of red woven over 1 strand and under 1 strand.

7th Border

Same conventionalized flower pattern. Placed alternately, and made in rose wool with black centers. This forms half of the front of the bag, and the patterns are worked backward, through 2 conventionalized flower patterns, the single rose border, the diamond border, the rows of rose worto the single border of blue.

Completing the Bag

The other side of the bag is worked in the same manner, and the handles are woven with rose worto with a single row of blue in the center of each.

After the weaving—or darning—is completed, the cloth is folded and drawn through the meshes of the cloth.

Single Welt Pockets

What could add more to a plain little dress than one or two small tailored pockets? They are quite easy to make if directions are accurately followed. However, it is highly advisable that the first attempt be made on a scrap of material and not on a nice dress, as the second or third experience will be much more satisfactory.

3rd Border

One row of blue woven over 1 strand and under 1 strand.

4th Border

Five rows of rose, over 1 strand and under 1 strand, alternating from the blue.

5th Border

One row of red woven over 1 strand and under 1 strand.

6th Border

Five rows of blue, over 1 strand and under 1 strand.

7th Border

One row of yellow woven over 1 strand and under 1 strand.

8th Border

One row of red woven over 1 strand and under 1 strand.

9th Border

One row of blue woven over 1 strand and under 1 strand.

10th Border

One row of yellow woven over 1 strand and under 1 strand.

11th Border

One row of red woven over 1 strand and under 1 strand.

12th Border

One row of blue woven over 1 strand and under 1 strand.

13th Border

One row of yellow woven over 1 strand and under 1 strand.

14th Border

One row of red woven over 1 strand and under 1 strand.

15th Border

One row of blue woven over 1 strand and under 1 strand.

16th Border

One row of yellow woven over 1 strand and under 1 strand.

17th Border

One row of red woven over 1 strand and under 1 strand.

18th Border

One row of blue woven over 1 strand and under 1 strand.

19th Border

One row of yellow woven over 1 strand and under 1 strand.

20th Border

One row of red woven over 1 strand and under 1 strand.

21st Border

One row of blue woven over 1 strand and under 1 strand.

22nd Border

One row of yellow woven over 1 strand and under 1 strand.

23rd Border

One row of red woven over 1 strand and under 1 strand.

24th Border

One row of blue woven over 1 strand and under 1 strand.

25th Border

One row of yellow woven over 1 strand and under 1 strand.

26th Border

One row of red woven over 1 strand and under 1 strand.

27th Border

One row of blue woven over 1 strand and under 1 strand.

28th Border

One row of yellow woven over 1 strand and under 1 strand.

29th Border

One row of red woven over 1 strand and under 1 strand.

30th Border

One row of blue woven over 1 strand and under 1 strand.

31st Border

One row of yellow woven over 1 strand and under 1 strand.

32nd Border

One row of red woven over 1 strand and under 1 strand.

33rd Border

One row of blue woven over 1 strand and under 1 strand.

34th Border

One row of yellow woven over 1 strand and under 1 strand.

35th Border

One row of red woven over 1 strand and under 1 strand.

36th Border

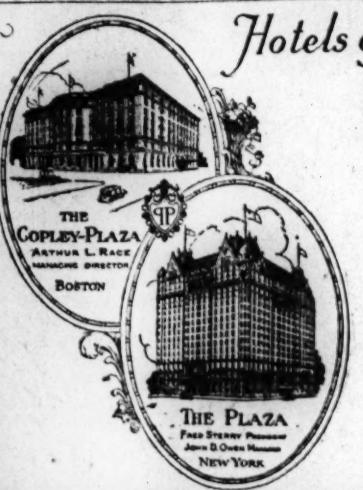
One row of blue woven over 1 strand and under 1 strand.

37th Border

One row of yellow woven over 1 strand and under 1 strand.

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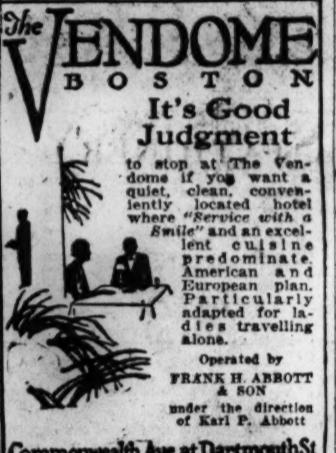
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UNIONS' POWER IS WEAKENED AS RESULT OF GENERAL STRIKE

Future of the British Trade Unions Analyzed—"Standing by His Pal" Was Attitude of Workers

By R. A. SCOTT-JAMES

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—It will be long before we cease to hear in England of the "magnificent victory" won over the forces of anarchy and disorder during the general strike.

But whenever that word "victory" is used I cannot but call to mind a gathering of some 60 or 70 persons, gazing with serious, intent faces, as one speaker after another, put before them aspects of the fatal issue which they had to decide.

There were men, and a few women, of all ages, members of a branch of a trade-union assembled shortly after the beginning of the general strike. Their union was not affiliated with the Trade Union Congress, and owed no allegiance to the body which had ordered the strike. But they had a federal alliance with the branch of another union, which, being affiliated, had already obeyed the general order.

They had met to decide their own line of action. It was pointed out to them that if they continued in their service they would be forced to work with non-trade-unionists — "blacklegs" was the ugly word used. Would they not themselves become blacklegs if they worked with blacklegs?

Law-abiding Citizens

Remember that these 60 or 70 persons were all respectable, law-abiding citizens. They had no quarrel with their employers; they had no interest in the case of the miners, except that of humane sympathy. I don't suppose any of them had ever knowingly done an illegal act in his life, or had ever broken or contemplated breaking a contract. Yet here were they seriously considering an action which could have involved them in an illegal order unconstitutionally issued by an union executive, but also breach of a contract with their employers, the discontinuance of a service vital to the public, and participation in an unlawful attack upon the Government and the whole Nation.

This particular group of people is only a type of hundreds which were meeting all over the country. One and all, members prefaced their remarks by declaring that they did not believe in the general strike; and yet the first impulse of most of them was to join in the strike. Their decision was less immediate than the decision required from some unionists. They had time to debate. And in the course of eager, friendly, but impassioned argument, such as had never been known among them before, it began to appear that there were two loyalties which commanded their allegiance—loyalty to their union and fellow-unionists, and loyalty to the sanctity of contract and the welfare of the Nation.

Oppportunity for Thought

But in the greater trade unions, where members down tools instantly at the word of command, there had been no opportunity for thought, no weighing of duties. Railmen, dockers, tramwaymen, omnibus drivers—all the workers in so many of the greatest trades of Britain had received the orders to cease work on Monday midnight, and they ceased work. Some two or three million men forthwith broke their contracts, and put themselves out of employment. They obeyed the order without hesitation or question. And yet nine-tenths of these men were against a general strike, and thought it wrong. An overwhelming majority condemned the very action in which they unquestioningly participated.

How different it would have been if the British trade unions had been a real revolutionary spirit in the air, with all the anger and bitterness, the rioting and bloodshed which must have followed! There were no evidences of such a spirit.

The future of British trade unionism will be profoundly affected by this defeat. Everywhere the members have been disillusioned. The idol has fallen. When the prostrate figure is raised again it will not receive the same idolatrous worship. The tall talk with which leaders have duped their followers will cease to convince. It is already recognized as another kind of "eye wash."

The trade union executives have meddled where they had no business. They have trespassed on the field of the politician. Their own rank and file will now be the first to demand that they should restrict their energies to their proper job; that they should concern themselves primarily with industry, and quit politics.

Unions' Power Lessened
Another and equally important result is that the unions will no longer have the power to interfere to the same extent with processes of production. Their prestige is weakened, and employees will look less to the unions and more to the employers for trade advancement. A good effect has been created by the refusal of the employers generally to seize this opportunity to reduce wages. This conciliatory attitude has made the return to work easier. On the other hand, it will be required in the later decades of last century when the employee was emphatically the bottom-dog, and sweating was all but universal. We must remember that, in the experience of the wage earner, every advance in wages, every amelioration in his conditions of work, has been the result of collective pressure.

Wage Earner Saw One Side
Granted all this, and much more, still it is not surprising that the wage earner mainly saw the other side. To understand the position we must remember that the first victories of the trade unions were won in the later decades of last century when the employee was emphatically the bottom-dog, and sweating was all but universal. We must remember that, in the experience of the wage earner, every advance in wages, every amelioration in his conditions of work, has been the result of collective pressure.

He has seen the unions officially recognized by the employers and the undisturbed use of their funds guaranteed by law. The average man in the junior grades of employment has come to feel that he had more to gain by the protection of his union than by the good will of his employer; and that, should he be forced to choose between disobedience to a union, and disobedience to an employer, the punishing hand of the former is far more to be feared.

Internal Discipline

But that is not all. It would be a great mistake to suppose that the internal discipline of the trade union movement rests only, or mainly, upon the prudence and fear of the members. Though intimidation has been a very real factor, the unions would never have gone forward from decade to decade as they have done, winning recruits, enlisting even the "black-coated workers in the cities, if they had not developed a sort of enthusiasm which was almost religious in character.

At the back of this feeling has been each man's instinct for "standing by his pal." "We cannot desert our pals, we will not be blacklegs"—that has been by far the strongest impulse which has brought one set of men to come out on strike in support of other sets whose industrial interests may have been actually opposed to theirs. Precisely the same sort of spirit which made Tommies in the war stick firmly together in a trench has made workers in the trade unions feel that they must stand by their fellows. They have not under-

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that the men should reciprocate. They will have to relax restrictive rules which were mistakenly supposed to benefit the worker, but really only increased costs of production and limited the funds available for wages.

The defeat is not a defeat of the British working classes. It is a defeat of their class leaders. It is the overthrow of ignorance. It is the beginning of a new hope for those who wish to advance themselves by hard work, skill and enterprise.

Elbow Room Stories

Rupert-Robert Has an Adventure

Rupert-Robert and Robert-Robert, the Clothespin Twins, stood on the playroom shelf, leaning against a book, and if Rupert-Robert looked handsome in his black coat, his pink vest, and his yellow pantaloons, nobody could have said that Robert-Robert looked less handsome in his black coat, his purple vest, and his pink pantaloons. And if some people would have admired Rupert-Robert's red hair, neatly parted on the side, and his red mustaches, nicely curled at the ends, more than Robert-Robert's yellow hair, neatly parted on the side, and his yellow mustache, nicely curled at the ends, why, other people would have admired Robert-Robert's yellow hair, neatly parted on the side, and his yellow mustache, nicely curled at the ends.

"I do not know what you are talking about," Robert-Robert.

"So I see," said Robert-Robert.

"You are aware of it, but for some days you have been slipping a little on your feet, so that you are not standing as securely as you imagine. When you have slipped a little more, you will fall over, and it wouldn't surprise me if you slid right off the shelf."

"I hope so," Robert-Robert.

"Fine, Robert-Robert," shouted Rupert-Robert. "I came down on the rug. It was very exciting. I'll tell you all about it when somebody comes in and puts me back on the shelf."

"I am pleased to observe, Rupert-Robert," said Robert-Robert, "that this is a fine summer day. The sun shines bright, the breezes blow, the birds are flying to and fro, and through the window I can see some pretty kites upon the sea."

"You have always a poetic mind," Robert-Robert.

"And just then the wind did blow,

the door—bang!—and Rupert-Robert's feet slid off over the edge of the shelf, and Rupert-Robert after his

feet, because wherever your feet go, you have to go after them, and Rupert-Robert slid off the playroom shelf, and turned a somersault, and came down fast on his back on the floor. "You are all right, Rupert-Robert," shouted Robert-Robert.

"Fine, Robert-Robert," shouted Rupert-Robert. "One gets tired of standing in one place."

"If the wind should slam the door," said Robert-Robert, "over you would go, I'm sure."

"Poetry! Poetry!" said Rupert-Robert.

"I am pleased to observe, Rupert-Robert," said Robert-Robert, "that this is a fine summer day. The sun shines bright, the breezes blow, the birds are flying to and fro, and through the window I can see some pretty kites upon the sea."

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"And just then the wind did blow,

the door—bang!—and Rupert-Robert's feet slid off over the edge of the shelf, and Rupert-Robert after his

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Rates: \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50

SAN FRANCISCO

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CATTLE AND LAMB PRICES HAVE DECLINE

Steer Values at New Low Level for Season—Hogs Hold Fairly Steady

CHICAGO, July 16 (Special)— Continued declines in weight fed steers, a reactionary yearling trade following last week's advance; and a readjustment between fed and grass steers, cows and calves, were reflected with new levels for the season on the Chicago live stock market this week.

The recent decline in hogs was checked, and in the case of lighter some improvement was registered, but fat lambs lost another 10 cents per pound, partly by feeder lambs, according to a review by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

The decline in fat steers fell heaviest on in-betweens, and the general decline in grass steers showed offerings, down from amounts to 50 cents. Good to choice yearlings, while 15 to 25 cents lower, remained dependable and set the price pace in fed steers, selling at a distinct premium over comparable grades of 1300 to 1500 pounds average.

Feeding Yield Least

To illustrate this trend, yearlings topped at \$10.50 and sales of little cattle were numerous at \$10.00-\$10.40, while \$10.25 stopped the best six to eight month fed heavers and some 1400 to 1525-pound averages that had been fed to 1500 pounds. Feeding butts were rough, had to sell at \$9.00-\$9.75. Mixed steers and heifer yearlings sold upward to \$10.40, and yearling heifers at \$10.25.

The grass steer movement expanded with the average weight fed offerings, down from \$8.25 downward at the close, cake fed Kansas going at \$7.50 and \$7.75, and common natives at \$5.50-\$6.00 to feeder dealers. Grass runs from the southwest and the northeast have squeezed native grass cows and heifers, the latter 50¢ to \$1, and the former 40¢ to 50¢ on top of a similar decline last week.

The upshot had been a \$6 to \$7.25 spread on grass feeders and \$5 to \$5.75 on grass cows, low cutters and trimmers, and a decline in the corn trade, and sinking to \$3.50. Buils lost comparatively, and while vealers held remarkably high, this class was 25¢/60¢ lower on a \$11@\$14 basis as the week closed.

Hog Prices Hold Steady

Lights hogs sold from \$14.25 upward to \$14.50, and hams and shoulders, fat weight butchers and packing houses which, after running the gamut of recent declines, indicated bargain characteristics to buyers.

Heavy hogs continued to predominate, average daily weights during the week ranged from 260 to 300 pounds, about 20 to 30 pounds over a year earlier. The hog trade is basically sound, but so much weight is yielding more pork than numbers indicate.

Besides, the seasonal expansion in grass cows and butchers is factor making for a wide spread between heavy and light offerings. At the close, 260 to 320 pound averages were on a \$13.15 to \$13.75 basis, with choice 140 to 160 pound lights at \$14.76, and packers' hams at \$14.25.

Washington furnished most of the western grass lambs which sank to a \$14 to \$14.25 basis. Natives landed at \$13.75 in the main, although every day saw a load of choice ewe and weathering practice at the top. Discrimination against stock natives placed such kinds around \$12, with native cuts at \$10.50 to \$11.50.

Thin westerns are becoming more numerous, and fell to a \$13.65 to \$13.85 basis. Sheep held steady to killers, and strong to feeders and breeders, scarcity dictating the market on ewes suitable to figure in next year's lamb crop.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:
Call Loans—Boston New York
Renewal rate 5%
Outside com'p paper 4% @ 4%
Year mrs 4% @ 4%
Cust com'p loans 4% @ 4%
Individ. cus. col. loans 4% @ 4%

Clearing House Figures
Boston New York
Exchanges \$10,000,000 to \$27,000,000
Year ago today 27,000,000
Balances 37,000,000 to 95,000,000
F. R. Bank credit 26,325,672 89,000,000

Acceptance Market
Prime Eligible Banks—
30 days 3% @ 3%
60 days 3% @ 3%
90 days 3% @ 3%
4 months 3% @ 3%
1 month 2% @ 2%
6 months 2% @ 2%
Non-eligible and private eligible bankers in general 3% per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates
The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:
Atlanta 4% Bucharest 6%
Boston 4% Budapest 6%
Chicago 4% Copenhagen 5%
Copenhagen 5% Berlin 7%
Kansas City 4% Hamburg 7%
Minneapolis 4% London 5%
Dallas 4% Madrid 5%
Philadelphia 4% Paris 7%
New York 3% Prague 7%
Richmond 4% Rome 7%
San Francisco 4% San Jose 6%
St. Louis 4% Stockholm 6%
Amsterdam 2% Swiss Bank 2%
Athens 10% Tokyo 7.5%
Barcelona 4% Warsaw 7%
Calcutta 4% Wien 12%
Paris 4% Berlin 5%
Berlin 5% Brussels 5%

Foreign Exchange Rates
Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

Last	Today	Previous
Sterling \$4,861	\$4,868	\$4,868
Dollars 4,861	4,864	4,864
French franc 2,048%	2,045%	2,045%
Belgian francs 0.225%	0.222%	0.219%
Swiss francs 1,827	1,827	1,822
Line 2,231	2,231	2,231
Marks 2,231	2,231	2,231
Holland 4,018	4,022	4,022
Norway 2,651	2,650	2,650
Denmark 2,650	2,651	2,651
Spain 1,576	1,584	1,584
Portugal 1,576	1,576	1,576
Greece 1,521	1,517	1,517
Austria 144	144	144
Argentina 4,071	4,067	4,065
Brazil 1,576	1,565	1,565
Poland 10	10	10
Hungary 0.914%	1.014%	1.014%
Jugoslavia 1.77%	1.92	1.92
Finland 1.77%	1.92	1.92
Czechoslovakia 2.96%	2.96%	2.96%
Rumania 47	47	47
Shanghai (tael) 1,187%	72	1,052
Montreal 3,627	3,625	3,625
Bombay 4,713	4,704	4,684
Tokohama 1,010	1,010	1,012
Chile 1,295	1,295	1,295
Peru 2.78	2.78	2.78
Canadian Ex. 1,694%	1,694%	1,694%

(per thousand.)

OTHER STEEL MERGER
ELEVEN AND ONE-HALF STEEL CORPORATION, for merging Union Alton Steel Corporation of Canton and Central Steel Company of Massillon have been practically completed, according to local here, and an announcement is expected within a few days.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p.m.)

	High	Low		High	Low
Adams Ex col 4s '18	103%	103%	Nor Am Ed 5s '22	105%	105%
Alton River 4s '20	103%	103%	Nor Am Ed 5s '48	105%	105%
Allegheny Val 5s	98%	98%	Nor Pac gen 3s '04	85%	85%
Am Ag Chem 5s '41	104%	104%	Nor Pac pr 10s '81	88%	88%
Am Ag Chem 5s '41	104%	104%	Nor Pac 10s '20	101%	101%
Am Smetting 6s '21	108%	108%	Nor Pac 6s '20	111	111
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103%	103%	Nor States Pow 5s 'A	101	101
Am T & T Col 4s '22	98%	98%	Nor States Pow 5s 'A	101	101
Am T & T Col 4s '22	98%	98%	Ohio Riv 5s '28	101	101
Am T & T Col 4s '22	98%	98%	Ont Pow Ning Falls 4s '19	101	101
Am T & T Col 4s '22	98%	98%	Ore Short Line 4s '29	88%	88%
Am T & T Col 4s '22	98%	98%	Ore Wash 5s '26	105	105
Am Wash Elec 4s '34	95	95	Ore & Cal 5s '27	100	100
Anacoco Cop 5s '33	104	104	Ore & Cal 5s 'A	101	101
Anacoco Cop 7s '38	107%	107%	Ore Steel 5s 'A	107	107
Anglo-Chile 7s '24	103%	103%	Ore & Cal 7s '52	102	102
Armour & Co 4s '28	91%	91%	Pan-Am Pet & T 8s '24	107	107
Armour & Co 5s '28	94%	94%	Park-Deleco 6s '53	93	90
Atch T&SF Ariz 4s '32	96%	96%	Penn B R com 4s '60	100	100
Atch T&SF Ariz 4s '32	96%	96%	Penn B R gen 4s '65	95	95
Atch T&SF Ariz 4s '32	96%	96%	Penn B R gen 4s '70	101	101
Atch T&SF Ariz 4s '32	96%	96%	Penn B R gen 4s '75	101	101
Atch T&SF Ariz 4s '32	96%	96%	Penn B R gen 4s '80	101	101
Atch T&SF Ariz 4s '32	96%	96%	Penn B R gen 4s '85	101	101
Atch T&SF Ariz 4s '32	96%	96%	Penn B R gen 4s '90	101	101
Atch T&SF Ariz 4s '32	96%	96%	Penn B R gen 4s '95	101	101
Atch T&SF Ariz 4s '32	96%	96%	Penn B R gen 4s '00	101	101
Atch T&SF Ariz 4s '32	96%	96%	Penn B R gen 4s '05	101	101
Atch T&SF Ariz 4s '32	96%	96%	Penn B R gen 4s '10	101	101
Atch T&SF Ariz 4s '32	96%	96%	Penn B R gen 4s '15	101	101
Atch T&SF Ariz 4s '32	96%	96%	Penn B R gen 4s '20	101	101
Atch T&SF Ariz 4s '32	96%	96%	Penn B R gen 4s '25	101	101
Atch T&SF Ariz 4s '32	96%	96%	Penn B R gen 4s '30	101	101
Atch T&SF Ariz 4s '32	96%	96%	Penn B R gen 4s '35	101	101
Atch T&SF Ariz 4s '32	96%	96%	Penn B R gen 4s '40	101	101
Atch T&SF Ariz 4s '32	96%	96%	Penn B R gen 4s '45	101	101
Atch T&SF Ariz 4s '32	96%	96%	Penn B R gen 4s '50	101	101
Atch T&SF Ariz 4s '32	96%	96%	Penn B R gen 4s '55	101	101
Atch T&SF Ariz 4s '32	96%	96%	Penn B R gen 4s '60	101	101
Atch T&SF Ariz 4s '32	96%	96%	Penn B R gen 4s '65	101	101
Atch T&SF Ariz 4s '32	96%	96%	Penn B R gen 4s '70	101	101
Atch T&SF Ariz 4s '32	96%	96%	Penn B R gen 4s '75	101	101
Atch T&SF Ariz 4s '32	96%	96%	Penn B R gen 4s '80	101	101
Atch T&SF Ariz 4s '32	96%	96%	Penn B R gen 4s '85	101	101
Atch T&SF Ariz 4s '32	96%	96%	Penn B R gen 4s '90	101	101
Atch T&SF Ariz 4s '32	96%	96%	Penn B R gen 4s '95	101	101
Atch T&SF Ariz 4s '32	96%	96%	Penn B R gen 4s '00	101	101
Atch T&SF Ariz 4s '32	96%	96%	Penn B R gen 4s '05	101	101
Atch T&SF Ariz 4s '32					

HARADA MAKES THE SEMIFINALS

Defeats Holman in Hard Match in Rhode Island Tennis Singles

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 16 (AP)—Takelichi Harada of Japan's Davis Cup team won his way into the Rhode Island state tennis singles championship semifinals at Agawam Hunt Club yesterday. He defeated W. H. Holman of Leeland Stanford University, national junior champion, in a hard three-set match, 6-4, 6-3, 7-5.

Harada was twice within a point of taking the match in the twelfth game of the second set, but failed to hold his birth, held him in the play through another thrilling session. Today Harada is scheduled to meet Lewis N. White of Texas, national doubles clay-court champion with Louis A. Thaelheimer who was eliminated by Holman. The Davis Cup of California is due to meet Arnold W. Jones of Providence.

In the women's finale Miss Martha Payson of Short Hills, N. J., will meet Mrs. William Endicot of Boston. The summary:

MEN'S SINGLES—Fifth Round

Arnold W. Jones, Providence, defeated Fred C. Bages, New York, 6-3, 6-2.

Edward G. Chandler, University of Chicago, defeated Berkeley R. Bell, Austin, Tex., 6-4, 6-2.

Takelichi Harada, Japan, defeated Cranston W. Holman, Leland Stanford University, 6-4, 6-3, 7-5.

Lewis N. White, Texas, defeated Henry R. Gould, Boston, 6-2, 6-1.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Mrs. William Endicot, Boston, defeated Mrs. Clifford Loomis, New Canaan, Conn., 6-4, 6-4.

Miss Martha Bayard, Short Hills, N. J., defeated Miss Elizabeth M. Bright, Cambridge, Mass., 6-4, 6-4.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Fourth Round

Lewis N. White and Louis A. Thaelheimer, Texas, defeated Malcolm T. Hill and Henry L. Johnson, Waban, Mass., 4-6, 6-4, 6-4.

Arnold W. Jones and W. W. Ingram, Providence, defeated Berkeley R. Bell and Albert Love, Texas, 6-2, 6-3.

Ronald Barr and E. Allison, Texas, defeated G. Chandler and E. Stew, University of California, 6-3, 11-13, 7-5.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Mrs. F. D. Corbridge and Mrs. William Endicot, Boston, defeated Mrs. L. Bremer, Boston, and Mrs. W. M. Shedd, Brooklyn, 6-1, 6-4.

MIXED DOUBLES—Second Round

Mrs. F. H. Godfrey, Boston, and Lewis N. White, Texas, defeated Miss Barbara Staudt, Conn., and George Andrus, Stamford, Conn., 7-5, 7-5.

Miss Betty Chasen and Arnold W. Jones, Providence, defeated Mrs. H. T. Eaton, New Canaan, Conn., and A. L. Rizzo, California, 9-7, 8-7.

Misses Anna Frey, Brooklyn, and De-Stow, University of California, defeated Mrs. P. H. Milton, Jamaica Plain, and Edward G. Chandler, University of California, 9-7, 8-7.

Miss Margaret Dallett, Philadelphia, and H. Allison, Texas, defeated Miss Gertrude Galien, and Marcel Rainville, Canada.

Miss Margaret Blake, Brooklyn, and Leslie Coleman, Texas, defeated Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. B. M. Mawr, and Ronald Barr, Texas, 6-4, 6-4.

CLOSE MATCHES IN BAY STATE AMATEUR

Gorton Forced to 21 Holes by Grasse

With four of the matches not being decided until the home green was reached and two going to extra holes, play in the Massachusetts State amateur golf championship tournament on the links of the Bras Burn Country Club, New Bedford, was more like a competition yesterday. The first and second rounds of match play were completed, reducing the field of 32 players who had qualified the previous day to eight.

At the home club and C. A. Grasse of Mr. Pleasant had a most exciting battle and it was not until 21 holes were played that Gorton could claim a place in the third round.

John Farrel, North Shore, and John F. Moore, Durward, each had 18 holes.

Richard Walsh, Lee, 18; J. M. Barnes, Rockwood Hall, 18; Harold Sanders, Hollywood, 18; and Fred C. Bages, Elmwood, 18.

William Klein, Wheatley Hills, 18; J. R. Landells, Weequahic, 18; Arthur Bonine, unattached, 18; Ziegler Melton, Wheatley Hills, 18; William Noon, Collegiate, 18; and Chas. McAllister, Queens Valley, 18.

Joseph Turnesa, Fairview, 18; J. J. Kehrigan, Swanton, 18; and J. J. Burke, Quince Ridge, 18.

W. V. Creavy, Bonnie Briar, 18; J. J. Doyle, Elmford, 18; David C. Clegg, Reche, 18; George Heron, Meadow Brook, 18; Robert Matthews, Salisbury, 18; and J. Demane, unattached, 18.

Harold Smith, Lakeville, 18; M. J. McCarthy Jr., Old Flatbush, 18; George Thompson, Scarsdale, 18; J. J. Burke, Winter Haven, 18; Fred Novak, St. Andrews, 18; Andrew Brown, Lido, 18; and Fred McLain, Gray Sprain, 18.

J. C. Clegg, Cedar Creek, 18; Joseph Sylvester, St. Albans, 18; John Farrell, North Shore, 18; F. P. Moore, Durward, 18; James Donnelly, Fenwick, 18; W. F. Fetheringham, Round Hill, 18; and Richard Walsh, Lee, 18.

James Turner, Tuxedo, 18; J. V. Winton, Waterbury, 18; G. F. Sparling, Brooklawn, 18; Whiffy Cox, Marine, 18; Frank H. Hayes, Hudson River, 18; Archie Anderson, Sleepy Hollow, 18; G. S. Smith, North Shore, 18; Thomas Soper, Baltimore, 18; Fred Clegg, Winter Haven, 18; J. O'Connor, Pennington, 18; John Borden, Lakewood, 18; Stuart Sander, Middletown, 18; William Hartney, Gedney Farms, 18; and J. J. Doyle, Elmwood, 18.

Thomas Boyd, Fox Hills, 18; Al Cuchi, Fresh Meadow, 18; C. H. Maxon, Monomoy, 18; and W. F. Williams, Bronx, 18.

T. D. Armour, Congressional, 18; Louis Costello, Milburn, 18; Isaac Mackie, Canoe Brook, 18.

Miss Margaret Blake, Brooklyn, and Leslie Coleman, Texas, defeated Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. B. M. Mawr, and Ronald Barr, Texas, 6-4, 6-4.

MIXED DOUBLES—Second Round

Mrs. F. H. Godfrey, Boston, and Lewis N. White, Texas, defeated Miss Betty Chasen and Arnold W. Jones, Providence, 6-4, 6-1, 6-4.

LASKER WINS FROM FRANK J. MARSHALL

PAN-AMERICAN CHESS STANDING

J. R. Capablanca, 14½; Abraham Kupchik, 2½; Geza Maroczy, 2½; E. M. Marshall, 2½; Edward Lasker, 2½.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J., July 16 (AP)—Jose R. Capablanca, 21½, won his games in the seventh round of the American chess tournament was finished yesterday resulting in the defeat of Frank J. Marshall by Edward Lasker.

The game between Jose R. Capablanca and Abraham Kupchik of New York also developed a queen's gambit declined and was adjourned after 41 moves. Geza Maroczy of Hungary had a bye.

HUOT RETAINS LEAD IN EASTERN ROQUE

PHILADELPHIA, July 16 (AP)—George Huot, Chicopea Falls, Mass., maintained his lead this morning in the Eastern Roque tournament, which is announced here by O. M. Holman, director of athletics and head football coach of the University of Nebraska, which was defeated by a 14-10 score last fall, the Bulldogs will journey east the following week to play the University of Illinois in the first round of the tournament when he defeated A. H. Dean, of Washington, 30 to 6.

Other winners were R. E. Bove, Philadelphia, defending champion; J. C. Clevena and Dr. J. C. Walton, also of Philadelphia; Dr. C. J. C. Davis, New Castle, Pa., and S. W. Rodger, Cleveland. Walton defeated J. D. Miner, East Greenwich, R. I., 22 to 2.

HARD SCHEDULE FOR DRAKE

DES MOINES, Ia., July 16 (Special)—One of the most difficult schedules ever faced by Drake University football team is announced here by O. M. Holman, director of athletics and head football coach of the University of Nebraska, which was defeated by a 14-10 score last fall, the Bulldogs

will journey east the following week to play the University of Illinois in the first round of the tournament when he defeated A. H. Dean, of Washington, 30 to 6.

Other winners were R. E. Bove, Philadelphia, defending champion; J. C. Clevena and Dr. J. C. Walton, also of Philadelphia; Dr. C. J. C. Davis, New Castle, Pa., and S. W. Rodger, Cleveland. Walton defeated J. D. Miner, East Greenwich, R. I., 22 to 2.

CLEVELAND AND BOSTON DIVIDE

Cleveland and Boston divided game in their doubleheader played at Fenway Park yesterday. In the first game, the Indians, 4 to 2, and the locals taking the second, 4 to 2, and the Indians taking the third, 4 to 2, and the Indians taking the fourth, 2 to 1. Smith pitched Cleveland's first game, and Babbitt, Boston's second. In the Indians' first game, the Indians took the lead in the ninth, 4 to 3, and the Indians took the lead in the tenth, 4 to 4, and the Indians took the lead in the eleventh, 4 to 5, and the Indians took the lead in the twelfth, 4 to 6, and the Indians took the lead in the thirteenth, 4 to 7, and the Indians took the lead in the fourteenth, 4 to 8, and the Indians took the lead in the fifteenth, 4 to 9, and the Indians took the lead in the sixteenth, 4 to 10, and the Indians took the lead in the seventeenth, 4 to 11, and the Indians took the lead in the eighteenth, 4 to 12, and the Indians took the lead in the nineteenth, 4 to 13, and the Indians took the lead in the twentieth, 4 to 14, and the Indians took the lead in the twenty-first, 4 to 15, and the Indians took the lead in the twenty-second, 4 to 16, and the Indians took the lead in the twenty-third, 4 to 17, and the Indians took the lead in the twenty-fourth, 4 to 18, and the Indians took the lead in the twenty-fifth, 4 to 19, and the Indians took the lead in the twenty-sixth, 4 to 20, and the Indians took the lead in the twenty-seventh, 4 to 21, and the Indians took the lead in the twenty-eighth, 4 to 22, and the Indians took the lead in the twenty-ninth, 4 to 23, and the Indians took the lead in the thirtieth, 4 to 24, and the Indians took the lead in the thirty-first, 4 to 25, and the Indians took the lead in the thirty-second, 4 to 26, and the Indians took the lead in the thirty-third, 4 to 27, and the Indians took the lead in the thirty-fourth, 4 to 28, and the Indians took the lead in the thirty-fifth, 4 to 29, and the Indians took the lead in the thirty-sixth, 4 to 30, and the Indians took the lead in the thirty-seventh, 4 to 31, and the Indians took the lead in the thirty-eighth, 4 to 32, and the Indians took the lead in the thirty-ninth, 4 to 33, and the Indians took the lead in the fortieth, 4 to 34, and the Indians took the lead in the fortieth, 4 to 35, and the Indians took the lead in the 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Fitchburg

Puritan Cretonnes

Our Drapery Dept. is abloom with these colorful fabrics. Designs that are modern in most striking—almost daring; and others that suggest olden times in their sweet simplicity. Patterns and color combinations to fill every summer decorative need.

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Cloverhill Milk and Cream

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and Garage
SKILLING'S FILLING STATION
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MORSE & BEALS
FLORISTS
Fairburn Bldg. Phone 4400

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STORAGE—OILS—GASOLINE
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Joseph Mullin
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The House for Service
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Telephone 0621-W

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Phone 0506

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for Every Room in the House

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Stop here for real service

NEW CHINA RESTAURANT

American and Chinese Food

Special Luncheon and Evening Dinner

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STAR GROCERY, Inc.

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A Year to Pay

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Rosilvered and Reframed

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Everybody Shops

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Resources over Six Million Dollars

Why not start a Savings Account?

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Entire Stock of

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MRS. A. P. CLARK

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Complete

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D. J. SHAW, Mgr.

Where you can buy in confidence,

Good Values. But never at the

expense of Good Quality.

ATHERTON FURNITURE CO.

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A Full Line of

National Biscuit Cookies

to try with Canada Dry.

Good, too, with Monarch Cocos.

MOHAWK GROCERY

and FRUIT CO.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1926

EDITORIALS

At last, it is announced, a way has been found by which the United States Government, through the agency of the Federal Trade Commission, can deal an effective blow designed to check, and if possible to destroy, the business of numberless individuals and companies who have been able to deceive the public by means of fraudulent advertising.

Experience has shown the difficulty, in dealing with such persons or companies individually, of suppressing them. By adopting new names, moving to new locations, changing their method of approach, and by other devious devices, they have been able to continue their operations even after fraud orders have momentarily interrupted their plans. These designing schemers seem to have had little or no difficulty in buying advertising space in publications which reach those upon whom they premeditatedly prey. An investigator who has made a survey of the situation is quoted as having declared that in one publication alone he found at least fifty different advertisements which he thought it safe to designate as illegal. He estimates that there are at least a thousand advertisers of fraudulent schemes operating regularly with the aid of certain magazines and newspapers throughout the country.

The authority referred to, William E. Humphrey, a member of the Federal Trade Commission, is quoted by Printers' Ink, a trade publication, in a recent issue, while admitting the impossibility of estimating accurately the total amount of money which fraudulent advertisers take from the people annually, as expressing the belief that it runs into hundreds of millions of dollars. It is admitted that the effort to put an end to their operations by proceeding against them singly has failed. Their ingenuity in avoiding prosecution, in devising new schemes, and in deceiving even the sophisticated, has made it possible, with the aid of publishers willing to sell advertising space to them, for them to carry on almost under the eyes of the Government's agents.

Now, according to Mr. Humphrey, it is proposed to proceed, not alone against the perpetrators of these frauds, but separately or simultaneously against the publications which, he insists, are consciously in league with them. The method of proceeding against these publications, it is pointed out, is simple and effective. Numerous court decisions are cited to support the theory that the issuance, upon a proper showing, of a "cease and desist" order will lay the foundation for suits which, if prosecuted, will result in the barring of such publications from the mails. It is Mr. Humphrey's opinion that few publishers will care to resist the commission's formal complaint and order.

The fact is admitted that the successful prosecution of those carrying on fraudulent schemes by the aid of advertising is often found to be difficult because of the reluctance of those imposed upon to testify. It seems to be a trait of human nature to prefer to bear a loss rather than to disclose its own gullibility. This has been the protection of sharpers and the perpetrators of cunning frauds for ages. Human nature, it has been observed, never changes. But this difficulty of obtaining direct proof from the victims of the perpetrators of these frauds is no defense in the case of publishers who accept, for pay, the advertising without which such schemes could never be made profitable. It has been held that "one who does an unlawful act as principal and procures another to assist therein, may be made defendant in an action, and those whom he procured to assist him may be joined as co-defendants." Also it has been decided by the courts that a person is a wrongdoer who furnishes another with the means of consummating a fraud.

It should not be imagined that it is an easy matter for publishers of newspapers and magazines, even by the exercise of due care, to distinguish, at first glance, between legitimate and fraudulent advertising. But the responsibility of so doing is imposed by business ethics and by the very nature of the enterprise in which the publisher engages. This responsibility is automatically assumed. If it is shirked or evaded, the result should be inevitable. If it is carelessly or indifferently assumed, those responsible should not plead ignorance as an excuse.

Sir Josiah C. Stamp, the economist, has now analyzed the comparative merits of the three chief competing schemes put forward for the solution of the British coal mining wages dispute.

The men's proposal has been that the industry should continue with the same wages and hours as before the stoppage occurred. This, Sir Josiah points out, would involve contraction of coal production until the output was reduced to the point where prices rose sufficiently to enable such of the industry as survived to pay its way under these conditions. He estimates that such contraction would throw out of work from 250,000 to 500,000 miners; also that it would mean a rise of between three and four shillings per ton in the price which other industries had to pay for coal.

He then considers the alternative which Herbert Smith, president of the Miners' Federation, has indicated that the men might be driven to accept in preference to longer hours, if they do not prove strong enough to compel the owners to continue prestoppage conditions. This alternative would reduce wages, but keep hours unchanged. In Sir Josiah's opinion, it would render more miners permanently unemployed than the scheme first mentioned. This, he explains, is because there would still be considerable shutting down of mines, together with some rise in the price of coal, since the proposed reductions in wages would be insufficient to keep a number of collieries on a paying foot, and their dropping out would reduce

Federal Curb on Fraudulent Advertising

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Britain's total output of fuel and thus send up its cost to the detriment of the community at large. He supports, in these circumstances, the British Government's scheme for longer hours as being the more tolerable arrangement for the miners.

Comparing this last scheme with the first two sets of proposals, he holds that it gives cheaper coal to the public and takes away nothing from the wages of the majority of the men. It reduces employment in the coal industry, but no more than would be the case under either of the other schemes. On the other hand, the cheaper coal it provides would tend to stimulate employment generally and thus help to provide work for those of the miners who are unable to find work in their own pits.

Sir Josiah concludes that "the net balance of employment" is definitely in its favor. This expression of opinion from so high an authority goes far toward justifying the action taken by the British Government in the permissive legislation to which it has committed itself, which enables increased hours to be worked in those pits where miners and their employers both agree to this course. No one likes to see the miners' hours increased, but there can be little doubt as to what the men's ultimate choice is likely to be, if Sir Josiah is able to sustain his view that the only alternative to employment under an eight-hour day is idleness for many men who would be able to get work if the hitherto existing embargo upon anything longer than seven-hour working were to be maintained.

There are few organizations or movements that are more entitled to be heard on the prohibition question than the Salvation Army, for through many years it has never known a hesitating moment in its attitude toward this issue, while the practical help it has given to many inebriates is widely recognized. Hence the statement prepared by Evangeline Booth for presentation to the subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate, when the prohibition question was before it, and recently published in the War Cry, the Salvation Army periodical, carries more than slight weight. Here is one fact that she told from her experience: "Before prohibition our records show that 50 per cent of the cases that came to us were drink addicts, and in many instances alcoholism was the cause of the downfall; since prohibition only 1 per cent of the cases that come to us are traceable to that cause." There is little wonder, therefore, that she concluded her powerful presentation of the case thus: "Before all the world the United States has lifted the standard. Never before the world must that standard be lowered or withdrawn."

According to reports circulated by the Department of Commerce, the trade of China this year has been much larger than in the past. It was pointed out that the customs receipts were approximately 3,000,000 taels greater than last year (a tael equals \$837.40). Both banks and department stores in many instances reported increased business, and it was said that one ship leaving a Pacific port of the United States for China was so full that it could not carry another package. All of these scattering facts were instanced to prove the virility of China's trade, and pointed to as indicating how keen the Chinese are to carry on business despite the political troubles the country has been going through.

Such facts would be satisfying did they tell the whole story. A more careful examination of conditions shows that, while the banks and department stores of Shanghai reported large profits, trade and finance in other areas were not so good. Also, it is disclosed that the exports of China declined, due to the disruption of traffic by the political uprisings and movement of troops. Under the circumstances, to attempt to measure the trade stability of a country by the money value of the total exchange is not very illuminating. Inability of the Chinese to produce enough for their own requirements forced them to seek supplies abroad, and that naturally increased the imports.

Although claiming a trade virility for China, the Department of Commerce acknowledges that political disturbances were great during the year. It was cited:

1. Throughout most of the year at least four, and sometimes five, military chieftains, north, south, and in the Yangtze plain, were actively engaged in military operations which to a greater or less extent disrupted public utility services and the normal life of the civilian population.

2. A recent incident at Shanghai led to factory and shipping strikes, and to boycotts which spread rather generally throughout China, and for a time threatened disaster to foreign trade.

3. Unauthorized and excessive taxes were imposed by the militarists on commodities of general and widespread usage.

4. There was disruption, to the point of paralysis for trade purposes, of most of the railway lines and some of the interior waterways.

Inability to appreciate all the factors which go to make up a prosperous country too frequently results from the standards against which the comparison is made. To one people bank clearances may be sufficient, whereas to another the profits on sales are adequate. It is not well that we approach the Chinese problem by any such standards. The Eastern peoples cannot be judged by the standards of the Western mind. And the endeavor of various countries to foist upon China standards other than what are native is in no small degree responsible for all the trouble now in evidence.

Troubles in China are alleged by some competent observers to be due, directly or indirectly, to the spheres of influence exercised by foreigners. A passive attitude may be better than aggressive interference in the domestic affairs of China such as the world has witnessed during the past twelve months, but it would seem that far more of a constructive nature could be done if a number of nations would look this problem squarely in the face and do what they can to remedy it.

An extraordinary step along the line of American energy and ingenuity in co-operative effort has just been taken in San Francisco. Fourteen of the wealthiest men of the city met on July 12 and began the organization of the newest and, it would seem, the most novel "combine" in a country and age famous

for such financial combinations. In striking and direct contrast to all previous "combines," this one is being formed, not to roll up more wealth for its organizers, but to spend what they already have. More astonishing still, these men, whose united fortunes exceed \$100,000,000, are planning to dispose of their money, not for their own benefit or pleasure, but for the public! It surely must be acknowledged that this represents a significant and surprising move at the present time, which is so marked by financial aggrandizement, and in the Nation that has given a little ground for the fear that it was going swiftly along the road of pleasure-seeking selfishness.

The call for the first meeting of the "combine" was issued by Charles W. Merrill, metallurgical engineer; William H. Crocker, banker; Mortimer Fleischhacker, banker and member of the board of regents of the University of California; Paul Shoup, railroad executive and member of the board of trustees of Stanford University, and Clay Miller, merchant and former president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. The general object in view is the giving of the surplus wealth of the city's richer families for the future benefit of the whole community. Each of the members of the new organization will make specific gifts for charitable, educational and other purposes, and a self-perpetuating board of trustees will be formed to handle bequests by members.

The fourteen millionaires who met in answer to the first call appointed Mr. Merrill chairman, with instructions to make a careful study of the Rockefeller and Russell Sage foundations and all other leading community funds operating in American cities. Details of the organization will be perfected at a meeting in October.

The plan is evidently a remarkable outgrowth of a tendency observable recently among individual Americans of great wealth not to leave large sums of money in their wills for unselfish purposes, but to make the donations during their lifetime in order both to enjoy the high pleasure of doing good and to employ the business ability by which the funds were accumulated in supervising the ways in which the wealth they could not use for themselves or their families should be wisely distributed. There have been several conspicuous examples of this lately. The practice illustrates the growth among wealthy Americans of a consciousness that great riches beyond a certain limit cannot buy added personal benefit or enjoyment for those who possess them, but that all who have been enabled to accumulate huge fortunes are in a very real sense simply trustees of those vast sums and that much of them should be devoted to the general welfare.

The San Francisco millionaires by their projected community foundation have seized on this tendency displayed by individuals, and are applying to it for the public welfare the immense benefits of American co-operative, efficiently organized business effort. By this means they will increase greatly the good that will accrue to the community from wise use of their accumulated wealth and will perform a valuable service toward correcting the mistaken notion that great fortunes are in themselves a public danger.

Editorial Notes

It is a picturesque idea that lies back of the ceremony which is held yearly in England under the guise of a trial for the Dunnow Flitch. This year T. P. O'Connor was the judge, and there were three sets of claimants for the honor, although one pair failed to appear at the court. This year both couples were adjudged successful in their claim, and each received a fitch. The custom originated way back in the thirteenth century, and was revived in the eighteen-fifties. The couples in question must take oath in a prescribed manner that they have not quarreled or repented of their marriage within a year and a day of its celebration. Another similar trial was held this year at Stonehenge, when of three sets of claimants, only two again presented themselves, and of the two one was judged the winner and the other pair was awarded a consolation prize. Mayhap these prize-winners have proved the truth of Cowper's words:

The kindest and the happiest pair Will find occasion to forebear, And something every day they live To pity, and perhaps forgive.

One need not agree unequivocally with all that Prof. Joseph M. Artman, of the University of Chicago, said in his opening address of the second day of the sixth annual Institute for Religious Education at Star Island, Isle of Shoals, N. H., to commend some of the sentiments to which he gave expression. "The worst thing about America," he said for instance, "is its contentedness; the feeling that things are all right, why not let them alone?" And again, "If religious education is not going to see the issues of today, it is not worthy of the name." The fact remains that, despite all the theorizing in the world, much of today's progress has been attained by challenging commonly accepted beliefs and determining by this process whether they are in accord with facts or not. A crude optimism gets nowhere. It is true that Brown wrote justifiably, "God's in His heaven; All's right with the world," but he was not including in this the foolish sentimentalism which would see good in evil, in the false hope that thereby somehow the evil would disappear. True religious education must dare to face the issues of the present age, and show the way to better them. There is a vast difference between the optimism of genuine religious fervor based upon a measurable understanding of spiritual truths and the purely emotional sense that fails to look facts in the face.

Toward the Desert

WE LEFT Menerville by train in the black of night. Orion was diagramed above us. There was the glittering candelabra of the Pleiades; and the easy map of the Bear. We were going southward to the desert, and Menerville, that little African junction, was left agape under its stars behind us. We rather disdained Menerville already.

The train rolled over the ululating metal, hit and clattered, felt the impact of tunnels and highly moaned in their bore; sang out loudly in descent and heaved ponderously up gradients. In an iron night of noise and above the cacophony of traveling wheels we were hauled out of the coast plains of the Tell to the immense table-lands of steppe which keep back the desert.

We awoke near El Kantara, called the gate of the desert, where the range of the Aures was split and levered back into a gorge. The train passed under the enormous shafts of mountain held just above it. We dawdled pensively, and then wound out echoing into the light of the Sahara.

This excited us. Now we were in the Sahara! At or near the margin of it! We could say we had been in that presence!

We saw a land wide and unbounded, not a desert of sand yet, for that would not come for a hundred miles;

but a territory of ardent and bistre, a wilderness of gullies, hills, river beds, veld and the ruinous masonry of rock, as if an enormous city had once stood there. This in the foreground was dark and clear; but ahead it became tainted till it shone like antimony, ceased any more to be earth and faded into a tract of light, an indefinite jagged haze, which the eye could not seize or delimit.

The bending line rolled on into the light. We were pulled through an oasis, a dark flow of silver palms waving their harum-scarum pollis, and nodding a grateful shade on the thin line of water channeling among them. A village of baked mud, and loopholed like a group of blockhouses, stood in the oasis, but was scarcely visible for the glare of the sun.

On the outskirts of the oasis was a wide, stark-white river bed, a lengthy framework winding absurdly about the wilderness with not a drop of water in it. At times we bounded over resonant girder bridges with the empty sand staring at us from below.

We chugged on; and behind us were the mountains burning, their sculpture losing its brutality as they diminished, their gaping cavities of live ocher now filling with warm shadows, their bitter crags softening, their shafts and fissures and shivered facets blending and cooling into one velvet wall of peaks. And as we hotly went south these mountains lessened and sank till they became little more than a low lavender flame on the horizon, a flame nearly gone out.

We passed an Arab who was washing his burnous in a pool under a rock; and on the rock was another burnous drying. There was a goat herd watching the sky while his goats nibbled the stones. There seemed little else for them to be nibbling. Ahead a vividly housed caravan was making across the naked rivet bed. Three Arabs walked by the camels, with their burnous beating behind them in the wind; and their faces put to the sun.

Suddenly the wind fell upon them, powerfully churning up the sand beneath them, and twirling it up into rushing funnels of dirty smoke, swallowed up the caravan. The sky was blackened with sand, clouding out horizon and the world. It traveled swiftly and densely, and then quickly thinned, cleared and dropped till through the scratches of pain of air we saw again the caravan, still pushing on.

That night we stood in our desert town. The dim and sand of the journey, that staccato medley, were leaving us. At nightfall the low white desert town had briefly sharpened and blackened into a silhouette of jet domes, and crescents cutting the sky with their horns. We had traveled far in a wide world. But looking up, we saw big Orion, that silent traveler, the Pleiades and the easy map of the Bear, halted in the night above us. Alas, we might have been in that disdained Menerville! For all our traveling we might still have been on the hills of Wicklow.

V. S. P.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

A MOVEMENT is on foot to acquire Dover's Hill in the Cotswolds for the Nation. According to history, games were held there annually, their actual origin being in the very far back days. Then in 1610, quite far enough back to merit the term "old," they were revived by Capt. Robert Dover. And for many years was the main spring that kept the games going. Old prints show a wonderful revolving wooden tower with canons at each corner of the square top and Captain Dover himself on a white horse, while all around proceed the games. Some of them are strange games to us today, though some have survived to the present time—leap-frog, the quintain, wrestling, handball, rugger playing, throwing the hammer, and so on. With the passing of Captain Dover the games were given up, but Dover's Hill is there and will be a worthy addition to the parks and ancient buildings already held in trust for the Nation.

George Bernard Shaw believes in playing his part as a trade unionist in a consistent manner. He has given the organizers of a labor demonstration in one of London's suburbs a little lesson in trade union ethics. The labor people asked Mr. Shaw for free permission to reproduce "The Show Up of Blanco Posset" in their entertainment. His answer was: "Under no circumstances can any play of mine be performed without payment of the standard author's fee. A Labor Advisory Council ought to understand this as a point of trade unionism. It is hard enough for my poorer fellow-authors to meet the competition of my plays without the additional handicap of having them performed gratuitously. You see the point, I hope."

From the speed with which their remarks are examined and the glee with which any chance slip is proclaimed to the world, one would think that members of Parliament only rise to speak in fear and trembling. The latest remark to give ammunition to the critics is the statement of C. Duncan, M. P., that "the number of motorists is increasing by leaps and bounds in this country." It is suggested by some that this accounts for the increasing hazard met in crossing the street, while others think it proves the Chancellor of the Exchequer's raid on the road fund unjustifiable. Still others say it accounts for the excellent bump of location possessed by many motorists.

Sir Peter Rylands, the new president of the British Iron and Steel Institute, takes a hopeful view of the prospects of the steel trade. A curve which has been plotted to cover the past few years, he said in his inaugural address, seems to suggest that the prewar rate of comparison of the world's consumption has been approximately restored. This, he claimed, encouraged the hope that in the next ten years an expansion even to the extent of 30,000,000 tons a year was not beyond the bounds of possibility or indeed of reasonable anticipation—an expansion which would go far to solve many of the troubles from which this industry was suffering.

The origin of that well-known lady, "Mrs. Grundy," has been brought to light. Most people think of her as a metaphorical personage who keeps an eye on our morals. But apparently there really was a Mrs. Grundy who was the housekeeper at Hampton Court in the heyday of Queen Victoria's reign. If any piece of statuary or a picture arrived for inclusion among the treasures of the Palace which offended Mrs. Grundy's ideas of good taste, it was promptly relegated to an attic or basement. Many of these works of art have been discovered and rescued from their obscurity since then.

Significant of the times is the appearance of a new quarterly publication, the Electrical Age. This is to be the official organ of the Electrical Association for Women which was organized last year, mainly through the efforts of the Women's Engineering Association. Its

object is to familiarize people, not women only, with electricity and its multifarious possibilities in daily life. It is quite true that most people live in a state of abysmal ignorance, and often of fear, of everything to do with electricity. If the bell will not ring, or the light will not light, or if a wire comes adrift, the only remedy resort to is "Send for the electrician," when often a smattering of knowledge on the subject would save much inconvenience and several shillings.

Sayings of the week.

The years into which we are entering are going to be as no other years before have ever been, the real testing time of democracy.—Stanley Baldwin.

We stand for ordered freedom—that is the English method. It is our oldest tradition. Freedom is not license. Make sure that the individual is fitted for the enjoyment of freedom by practicing self-discipline.—Stanley Baldwin.

The bricks which the good Liberal will use—are not husses to be flung about at fellow workers—but material for reconstructing the fabric of the State.—David Lloyd George.

It is by the better utilization of coal that we must solve the economic legacy of debt and high taxation left us by the Great War. I feel convinced that this is being achieved, and if we could only have industrial peace instead of unrest, a wider outlook by those concerned in industry and finance, we could create a new period of progress and prosperity.—Sir Alfred Mond.

Nothing will induce me to plead the cause of women. I have seen too many men in that ridiculous position, surrounded by formidable females all able to speak for themselves and glorying in his ignominy as they play him off the stage.—George Bernard Shaw.

My problem as a member of Parliament has been to combine domesticity with public life. If anyone says that